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THE
HISTORY

OF THE

Order of the Sons of Temperance,

FROM ITS

ORGANIZATION ON THE 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1848, TO THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1849,

ALSO,

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS FORMATION AND INTRODUCTION
INTO THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION.

BY SAMUEL ELLIS,
F. G. W. F. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REVISED EDITION.

BOSTON:
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CONTENTS.

	Page
CHAPTER I. — Origin of the Order,	7
“ II. — From the First Regular Meeting to the Organization of the Grand Division of the State of New York,	14
“ III. — From the Organization of the Grand Division of New York to the first Annual Session,	24
“ IV. — The Grand Division of New York acting as the Fountain-head of the Order,	33
“ V. — Reminiscences. — Organization of the National Division,	40
“ VI. — National Division. — Degrees. — Signs of Recognition,	45
“ VII. — The Second Session of the National Division,	52
“ VIII. — First National Jubilee. — Third Annual Session of the National Division,	59
“ IX. — Fourth Session of the National Division, 1847,	70
“ X. — The Constitutions of the Order,	79
“ XI. — New York,	85
“ XII. — New Jersey,	92
“ XIII. — Maryland,	97
“ XIV. — Pennsylvania,	102
“ XV. — Connecticut,	107
“ XVI. — Massachusetts,	113
“ XVII. — District of Columbia,	124
“ XVIII. — Virginia,	128
“ XIX. — Maine,	133
“ XX. — Ohio,	143
“ XXI. — Delaware,	152
“ XXII. — Indiana,	156
“ XXIII. — Tennessee,	162

	PAGE
CHAPTER XXIV.—North Carolina,	165
“ XXV.—Kentucky,	169
“ XXVI.—Georgia,	177
“ XXVII.—Illinois,	183
“ XXVIII.—New Hampshire,	186
“ XXIX.—Rhode Island,	189
“ XXX.—Michigan,	192
“ XXXI.—Missouri,	195
“ XXXII.—Louisiana,	199
“ XXXIII.—South Carolina,	202
“ XXXIV.—Alabama,	205
“ XXXV.—Mississippi,	208
“ XXXVI.—Wisconsin Territory,	213
“ XXXVII.—Iowa,	215
“ XXXVIII.—Florida,	217
“ XXXIX.—Arkansas,	218
“ XL.—Vermont,	219
“ XLI.—Texas,	220
“ XLII.—New Brunswick,	221
“ XLIII.—Canada,	227
“ XLIV.—Nova Scotia,	228
“ XLV.—England,	230
“ XLVI.—Ireland,	232
“ XLVII.—Mexico,	233
Conclusion,	234

INTRODUCTION.

BROTHERS: — In presenting this history of our Order to the public, I feel that it is becoming in me to name some of the reasons that have induced me to undertake the work. My early connection with the organization, and the lively interest I have ever taken in its progress, have made me conversant with its annals to an extent greater than that of most others. My position has enabled me to collect a vast mass of documents in relation to our early movements, and has given me many advantages in undertaking such a work. I felt that, with the actors, the memory of early incidents would be lost, and our origin, like that of other similar associations, be involved in obscurity. At first I had no intention of extending my labors beyond a few newspaper essays which the curious might hoard up as the materials for some more competent hand to build upon. As I progressed, the enlargement of our borders more than doubled the work on my hands. The interest, however, that was taken in the numbers as they issued from the press, and the wide circulation they received by a transfer to the columns of other papers, stimulated me to a full completion of the task I had undertaken, and gave an apparent value to my humble labors far above any estimate I could have had the presumption to place upon them. This, combined with the wishes of friends in whose judgment I could safely confide, has induced me to present the work in its present form to your acceptance. I am well aware that its pages will not stand the test of criticism. It would have appeared in this volume, as in the original essays, anonymously, had I not have felt that our wonderful progress savored more of fiction than fact, and that an endorsement was necessary (beyond the pale of the Order) to give it currency. As it is, the work of leisure hours in a life of active business, I lay it before you with all its imperfections. I have aimed only at a faithful and true history of our rise

and progress. If I have succeeded in this to your satisfaction, my highest expectations will be realized.

In the collection of the statistics and facts introduced, I have been often obliged to rely upon our Brothers of other States. I have studied to be impartial, and to give a plain and honest relation of facts. If errors should be found, misstatements made, or the names of Brothers omitted who may have been eminent in our great work, I beg you will impute it to its true cause — a want of correct information — and not to any design on my part to misrepresent or detract from the merit of my cotemporaries in the movement.

The astonishing advance of the Order in so short a period is the strongest proof of the estimation in which it is held. That it will be sustained, and pass down to future generations a lasting monument of honor to its founders, there can now be no question. The honor of transmitting to other times who they were, and the motives by which they were actuated, has unexpectedly fallen to me. Had I appreciated the difficulties of the task, I should never have commenced it; the result, however, such as it is, is submitted for your approval or condemnation. If it should be the humble instrument of inspiring a more ardent love for the Order, among the 2500 Divisions and 160,000 men of which it is composed; if it should be the instrument in the slightest degree of advancing the holy cause in which we are all engaged, I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain, and that my reward is rich indeed.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

THE AUTHOR.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER.

THE early history of the different Orders that now exist in this country is, to a great extent, shrouded in mystery. The causes of the obscurity in the origin of these associations are to be found in their gradual advance. The men and the interests that gave them being, with the memory of their early and stirring events, were buried and forgotten, before the work of their hands had assumed a form and importance to give value to their annals.

But with the Order of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE it is far different. The generation that gave it birth has seen its infancy and manhood. Its founders (with one exception) still live to see its astonishing progress. Its origin, struggles, and prosperity, are, as it were, the history of a single day. Let us, then, while they are green in the memory, collate and embody them in a form that shall serve as a textbook to the future historian of the Order, when we, who have labored in this work, shall have ascended to a higher and holier Division.

The position which the Order of the Sons of Temperance has assumed in the great moral movement of our day,—the accession to its ranks of nearly all of the most prominent

friends of temperance in the United States,—has given it an importance and a power which must be felt for evil or for good, not only in this generation, but in all coming time. An association of one hundred and fifty thousand clear-headed, temperate men, spread over the States of this Union, held and bound together by a written compact, its laws and regulations emanating from a central power whose decisions are absolute in the promotion of the objects for which it was organized,—cannot but have a commanding influence in any cause in which it may be engaged. It is these facts which must hereafter (if not now) give an intense interest to the early history of the Order, and make those events which are now as familiar to us as household words, of the most thrilling interest to those who shall succeed us.

It is our intention, in these chapters, to give a plain history of the Order from its establishment to the present time, commencing with the first Division opened in the city of New York, and following it up to the formation of the Grand Division of New York; the history of that organization while acting as the Fountain-head of the Order; the formation of the National Division and its history; and the history of the progress of the Order in the several States into which it has been introduced. In pursuing the course which we have marked out, it will become necessary to detail much that has been heretofore considered as secrets. In doing so, however, it shall be our study to avoid offence, and to confine ourselves within the bounds of the obligations of the Order.

At the time of its establishment, the excitement under the Washingtonian movement was at its height in the State of New York. The greatest enthusiasm was everywhere being shown in the advancement of the cause. Thousands were in the field, battling, by voice and example, against the common enemy. But in this excess of zeal there was wanting a concert of action to give efficiency. Tossed upon the

waves of popular excitement, the cause was a rudderless bark upon the sea of time, without pilot or compass, freighted with the materials of its own destruction. It might survive a day, or a generation, as the current swept it on — but its doom was sealed by the past history of all strong moral excitements. The great truth, that human passions, however noble the cause in which they may be employed, have their height and their bounds, and that their fruition is but too often the first step to a reaction, involving consequences fatal to the principles that aroused them, was, in the minds of many of the leaders in the cause, about to be exemplified. That the then existing excitement could not be maintained, was self-evident. A vigilant opposition must, in time, if even comparatively successful, fritter away its power, and victory lull the victors into a security, the presage of future defeat. Something was wanting to consolidate and combine the discordant materials of the movement — to give each an interest in the common success of the whole — to invest it with a social character, and leave impressions of affection and interest on the mind, in its connection with the cause and its objects. Another object was also to be gained of immense importance to ultimate success. The reformed were, almost to an individual, poor, dependent on their daily labor for support. They must provide themselves with the means of sustenance in sickness; and this, from their limited income, could only be done by joining one of the beneficial societies then in existence. *Their* character at that period was well known. In many instances a connection with them was at once fatal to the pledged man. And in all instances, they inevitably destroyed the interest and weakened the zeal of the individual in the temperance movement.

Under these impressions and circumstances, it truly fortunately came into the minds of a few individuals in the city of New York, to organize an association, to be called the SONS OF TEMPERANCE. If the Washingtonian movement,

in its origin in the city of Baltimore, may be called an interposition of Providence, (and we believe it may be truthfully so called,) the founding of our Order may with justice be considered, from the results produced, as a second act in the great drama that is to morally regenerate our country.

On Thursday evening, September 29th, 1842, at Teetotaler's Hall, 71 Division street, New York, was held the first meeting of the Sons of Temperance. It was called by the following notice, of which about forty copies were sent to individuals prominent in the movement:

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
New York Division, No. 1. }

SIR:—You are invited to attend a select meeting at Teetotaler's Hall, No. 71 Division street, on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, 1842, at half past seven o'clock.

The object of the meeting is to organize a Beneficial Society, based on Total Abstinence, bearing the above title. It is proposed to make the initiation fee, at first, \$1, and dues 6½ cents a week;—in case of sickness, a member to be entitled to \$4 a week, and, in case of death, \$30, to be appropriated for funeral expenses.

A constitution will be submitted on the above evening, and if the principles adopted meet your approbation, you are invited to become a member of the Division.

☞ The enclosed Ticket will procure you admittance.

JOHN W. OLIVER,	DANIEL H. SANDS,
JAMES BALE,	GEORGE McKIBBIN,
EPHRAIM L. SNOW,	ISAAC J. OLIVER,
J. McKELLAR,	WM. H. WEAVER,
THOMAS SWENARTON,	G. YOUNG JOHNSON.

This circular was printed and circulated by JOHN W. OLIVER, a printer, then in moderate circumstances, in the city of New York,—a gentleman to whom the Order is more largely indebted for its prosperity than any other, and to whom we shall have occasion frequently to refer in these pages. Prior to the meeting, a constitution had been prepared by Brother Oliver, with the advice and assistance of DANIEL H. SANDS, a highly respectable paper manufacturer

of New York, and others whose names are attached to the call. Much of the constitution was drawn from that of the Odd Fellows, and other associations then in existence. The subsequent amendments, up to its present form, as established by the National Division, will be alluded to as in time they occurred. At the meeting held, agreeable to notice, of the number invited but sixteen were present, who may fairly be entitled to the enviable distinction of being called the founders of the Order, viz. :

DANIEL H. SANDS,
JOHN W. OLIVER,
JAMES BAIR,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
EDWARD BRUBLE,
THOMAS EDGERLY,
GEORGE MCKIBBIN,
JOSEPH K. BARR,

WM. B. TOMPKINS,
THOMAS SWENARTON,
FRANCIS W. WOLFE,
J. H. ELLIOT,
JOHN MCKELLAR,
JOHN HOLMAN,
HENRY LLOYD,
EPHRAIM L. SNOW.

All of these are now living, and active members of the Order, excepting Brother MCKELLAR, who died in the year 1816.

It has been a matter of some question whether the original founders of the Order contemplated its extension beyond the city and State of New York. That they did so, however, after its organization, there can be no question, on reference to the circular issued by the acting Grand Division of New York, in January, 1843. That its present vast extension could have been anticipated, is improbable. We may, however, fairly conclude, that the deliberate action, and preparation for the first meeting, and the form in which it was called, was based upon something more than a single Division, and to influence more than a single city or State. It is now boldly avowed by the founders that they, at the time, contemplated its extension, not only over the States of the Union, but through America and Europe. This, however, is assuming more than was, at the time, and under the circumstances, within the range of probability. That the

Order has assumed its present position, and that they have been the instruments in the hands of Providence of putting it in motion, is honor enough, without claiming a prophetic vision of the future.

At this meeting, DANIEL H. SANDS was appointed chairman, and JOHN W. OLIVER, Secretary. Brother SANDS stated the object for which the meeting was called, and that Brother OLIVER had prepared a constitution for the consideration of the meeting, which would more fully explain the views of those who had called it. The constitution, as prepared, was then read by Brother OLIVER, and, on motion of EPHRAIM L. SNOW, it was laid on the table. The following resolution was submitted by Brother EDGERLY, and passed unanimously :

Resolved, That we now form a society, to be called the New York Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance.

After this expression of the unanimous wishes of the meeting, there was considerable discussion upon the proposed constitution. As there appeared to be much difference of opinion in regard to the several articles, it was proposed, and unanimously agreed, that the preamble, and the article designating the name, and the initiation fee, be drawn up and signed by those present. This agreement, or obligation, was signed by every gentleman present. The remaining articles were then considered and passed separately, with great unanimity, with the exception of article 3d, (names of offices,) and article 9th, (on by-laws of Subordinates.)

At this meeting, likewise, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of having a form of initiation, and, should they think such ceremony advisable, to report as early as possible. It is evident, from the appointment of this committee, and the entire silence of the first constitutions in regard to the obligations of secrecy, that the idea of making the association what is usually termed a "secret Order," was a second and happy thought growing out of the una-

nimity and zeal displayed at this meeting. Had a different course been taken, and a character given to it similar to other temperance benevolent societies then in existence in New York, it is not probable that the organization would have extended much beyond the limits of that city. We are more inclined to this view, from the difference of opinion exhibited at this meeting in regard to the title of the first officer, the term "Patriarch" having met with much opposition.

The second meeting was held at the same place, on the next evening. The first code of by-laws was adopted for Subordinate Divisions. The Division went into a committee of the whole upon the titles of the two first officers, and reported the terms "Patriarch" and "Associate," which were accepted. At this meeting, the first proposition for membership was made, in the person of GEORGE P. GORDON, a native of Boston; so that old Massachusetts was the first to join, through one of her sons, in the noble work. A most excellent feeling was shown at this meeting, and as the plan of the Order was gradually developed by contact of mind with mind, a zeal and devotion was displayed highly honorable to our elder Brothers. A vote was passed unanimously at this meeting to print one thousand copies of the constitution and by-laws for circulation.

The interest taken by the original founders in the advancement of the Order was at this time strongly exhibited. The constitution of the first Division was gratuitously and widely circulated; special communications were sent to prominent individuals in other States, soliciting their coöperation; and the columns of the *New York Organ*, at that time under the control of Brothers OLIVER, WEST and JOHNSON, were devoted to articles relating to the formation and extension of the Order. This paper has been, from that time to the present, the organ of the Sons of Temperance in the State of New York, and has contributed largely to the extension and prosperity of the association.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING TO THE ORGANIZATION OF
THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE third meeting, and that which may be called, under the existing forms of the Order, the first regular meeting of the Sons of Temperance, was held on Friday evening, October 7th, 1842. At this meeting the first officers under the constitution were elected and regularly installed, viz.:

Patriarch — DANIEL H. SANDS.

Associate — EPHRAIM L. SNOW.

Recording Scribe — JOHN W. OLIVER.

Financial Scribe — JAMES BALE.

Treasurer — GEORGE McKIBBIN.

Conductor — THOMAS EDGERLY.

Sentinel — THOMAS SWENARTON.

At the following meeting, held October 11th, the committee upon the ceremonies of initiation reported a form, which, after some considerable discussion, was unanimously adopted. The form reported was in substance similar to that now in use. But, from the hasty manner in which it was prepared, it was imperfect both in language and incident. It, however, with some slight modifications, remained in use until the formation of the National Division.

The discussion upon the acceptance of the form reported has a peculiar interest from the evident effect it has had upon the success of the order. Had the committee reported an elaborate and imposing ceremony of initiation, similar to that of Masonry or Odd-Fellowship,—had an oath been substituted for our simple obligation of honor—or had degrees or ranks been introduced,—the order would now have been in a far different position. It might have existed for

a time, and from the influence of the cause spread to some extent, but its existence would have been sickly, and the objects for which it was instituted never attained. The secret of the rapid advance of the Order is mainly to be found in the simplicity of its ceremonies and forms, in the absence of all the pageantry and mystery of other similar associations. That the committee should have given so simple a form in their report can only be accounted for in the fact that they contemplated an association of limited extent, and for exclusively beneficial purposes. In the debate upon its acceptance, some of the leading members were opposed to it as too simple, and were only brought to vote in favor of it from the necessity of taking some immediate action, and the belief that it would be subsequently altered to give it a more imposing character. We may therefore fairly infer that we are in a measure indebted to accidental circumstances for our admirable initiation and that its adaptation to the wants and continued progress of the Order was one of those providential events that have so frequently been exhibited in the temperance movement.

We have before stated that at the period of the establishment of the Order, the excitement upon the temperance question was at its height in the city of New York. There, as elsewhere, two distinct parties had been formed. One composed almost exclusively of reformed men, overflowing with zeal in the cause, advocating moral suasion as alone efficacious, and denouncing all who had not passed through the fiery ordeal of drunkenness as unable and unworthy to take a prominent position in the movement. The other composed of the old temperance men, and those who had united with them from conviction or impulse. The object and principles of this last party, apparently ostracised from the Washingtonian ranks, were the same as that of the first named, with the single exception that they were in favor of calling in the aid of the civil power to put down the evil.

In the infant organization of the Order, it was absolutely necessary for success that both these parties should be conciliated. Had the election of the officers fallen exclusively to either party, an opposition would have been created in the other, fatal to the association. In this dilemma, the original founders looked around them for individuals whom they might elect as their officers, with the assurance of conciliating both parties. DANIEL H. SANDS and EVAN GRIFFITH were the most prominent candidates for their purposes. Both of them were men of high standing and character, who had been forward and zealous in the cause, had acquired and maintained the confidence of both parties without having committed themselves to either. Bro. GRIFFITH was accidentally prevented from attending the first meeting, and in the selection of the first officers, EPHRAIM L. SNOW was substituted in his place as Worthy Associate, Bro. SNOW being the next most available candidate from his popularity in both parties. This conciliatory movement stifled in the bud all party dissensions, and enabled the prominent actors in the movement to still stand at the helm, and guide the then fragile bark in the course that had been studiously marked out for her. Had any one of the active leaders of either party been placed at the head of the first Division, we fully believe the Order would have long since ceased to exist.

After the adoption of the form of initiation, Brothers JOHN HOLMAN and ISAAC J. OLIVER were duly initiated, and by them the W. P., Bro. SANDS, was initiated, and by him the other brothers then present at the meeting. At the next meeting, October 14th, the subject of regalia was first introduced, and the present regalia of Subordinates was adopted on the 28th of the same month. At the last-named meeting, the proposition for the establishment of a general head for the Order was first introduced, and a committee of seven were appointed to report a constitution for the "Fountain-head of the Sons of Temperance." The necessity of such a

movement became apparent from the application of several gentlemen from New Jersey to become members, preparatory to the opening of a Division in that State. At the next meeting, the report of the committee was made in part, by the introduction of a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to confer with applicants for new Divisions. The constitution was not finally reported and acted upon until the meeting of the 7th of December following. This first constitution of the Grand Division was, in its provisions, similar to that now in force, with the exceptions that members might vote by proxies, and that Associates were eligible to seats.

It was contemplated in the report of the committee, and adopted by New York Division, No. 1, that that Division should act as the Grand Division of the State, until one could be legally formed under the provisions of the constitution adopted. Had this plan been persisted in, the Order would have been paralyzed in its infancy. The jealousy and dissensions that would inevitably have arisen among Subordinates before a constitutional quorum for a Grand Division could have been formed, would have probably been fatal to the organization. Each new Division formed would have felt and assumed an equality with the first, and at the first movement of discipline would have taken independent action, and destroyed the harmony of the whole. With a sagacity and foresight that deserve commendation, all this was foreseen; and the following resolution, presented by Bro. J. W. OLIVER, was passed by Division No. 1:

Resolved, That five delegates from this Division be appointed, who, with the W. P. and W. A., shall constitute the Grand Division, *pro tem.*; and as soon as the Division is formed in Newark, N. J., they shall be entitled to send a like number of delegates to the Grand Division, *pro tem.*; the delegates to be considered members of the Grand Division until it can be constitutionally organized, when they shall retire; and until that time, the business of the Grand Division shall be limited to the granting of charters.

Q*

Let us pause for a moment to consider the object and effect of this simple resolution ; in itself, apparently, of little importance, and yet upon it rests the success and rapid progress of the Order. Had the original proposition been maintained, and the power of the Grand Division been retained by New York Division, giving it exclusive legislation over the laws, constitutions, and usages of the Order, confusion and disorder must of necessity have followed. Nearly all the applications for membership would have been made to that Division ; an unwieldy number of inexperienced men, almost totally unacquainted with the objects of the movement, with opinions as various as the number present, would have been called to act upon matters in which haste, error or rashness, would have made a total wreck of all the hopes of its founders. Indeed, it could not have been reasonably expected that any second Division would have been formed in New York, unless with a participation in the powers of the first, or with the intention of becoming a rival organization.

The success of the Order has been owing to its harmony of organization and action. That harmony at this period depended, not so much upon what was done, as by whom it was done, and the power of uniformly enforcing its acts. The original organization might safely legislate for itself, but was morally powerless in the enforcement of its acts upon others—its equals except in priority of organization. In the voluntary relinquishment by the New York Division of the primary power of the Order, which, if it had any existence, was in them, and submitting to a fair and just representative delegation, in which a division then only in contemplation in a neighboring State should have an equal voice, was a mark of wisdom and devotion to the success of the Order, highly honorable to its authors. We believe our great success had its origin in this single movement. Had there been more than one independent organization, any subsequent attempt

to unite them under one common head would have proved a failure; and it was only at this critical point in the history of the Order, that a supreme power could have been established. The limitations of the powers of the Fountain-head, to the granting of charters until a constitutional Grand Division could be formed, was an effectual check upon any acts that might disturb the harmony of the Subordinate Divisions. Their independence was effectually secured, until such time as it would be by their own act merged in a power in which all then existing Divisions should be represented. It may in truth be said that the present supreme power of the Order (existing in the National Division) is the primary source of all the powers of State and Subordinate Divisions. The original delegation of the first Division held their powers but in trust; that trust was transferred on the formation of the Grand Division of New York, and held also in trust by that body, until assumed by the formation of the National Division,—New York Division, No. 1, being chartered by the trust power delegated by them, and the Grand Division of New York, in its turn, chartered upon the relinquishment of their trust power by the National Division.

Prior to noting the formation of the Fountain-head *pro tem.*, we would refer to some interesting incidents in the history of the first Division. At the meeting held on the evening of November 4th, Brother OLIVER, R. S., reported that a committee from the Howard Beneficial Society had waited upon him, with a request that a committee be appointed by the Division, to consult with them, and inform them upon what terms that society could be admitted as Sons of Temperance, Division No. 2. They had been in existence some short time as an association for purposes similar to that of the Sons.

On motion of Brother OLIVER, the following resolve was passed:

- *Resolved*, That the committee (on new Divisions) be instructed to inform the representatives of the Howard Beneficial Society that they can be admitted into this Division only as other members are, and that at present it is inexpedient to open a second Division, for the reason that the forms, &c., are incomplete.

A principle was here first established which has been, we believe, universally followed. The introduction of any society, or body of men, acting, or that have been acting, under an independent organization, could not have failed to produce dissension. In the then infancy of the Order it would have been fatal to its harmony and prosperity. No junction could have been effected but by mutual concessions, and those concessions would have opened the way to further and radical changes in the principles upon which the Order was established. The effect produced by the refusal of the first Division to receive the Howard Society as a body gives ample proof of the correctness of our remarks. They shortly after fell in with an English Rechabite, and the society was by him initiated into that association, and duly opened as a Tent of that Order. The new Rechabite Tent took as the date of its organization that of the formation of the Howard Society, thus making it an older association than that of the Sons. This assumption of priority in date was subsequently the cause of much ill feeling, and warm discussion between the Brothers of the two Orders. So far, however, as the Sons are concerned, the individual feelings aroused were never allowed to enter into, or in any way influence, the general action of the Order.

The Rechabites, for some time after their organization, held equal way with the Sons, and in their early spread had an evident advantage. They were established in all the New England States, and in many of the Western, prior to the introduction of the Sons, and in all cases were favorably considered by the friends of temperance. They are now, however, in a great measure supplanted by the Sons, and

must eventually be merged into the ranks of their successful rival. The cause of the superior success of the Sons of Temperance is to be found in its organization and its being exclusively of American origin. Both associations are equally worthy and efficient in the objects at which they aim. But the Rechabites are wanting in a central and controlling power like that of our National Division, to control its subordinate branches and keep up a uniform and harmonious action.

At the meeting of November 18th, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a circular for distribution throughout the States, and to correspond with others in regard to the Order, at their discretion. From this committee emanated the able circular issued in the first journal, dated January, 1843, published under the direction of the acting Grand Division of New York. In this document are plainly set forth the objects of the Order, and the intention of its founders to extend it throughout the country. The delineation of its general features is described almost exactly as they now exist; and it appears to us wonderful, that in the lapse of years, and in the immense increase of numbers, there should have been so little variation from the original views of its authors. In fact, at this day the Order can look back with pride upon the actions of the first Division, and justly praise the wisdom, judgment, and harmony with which all their movements were directed, and the self-sacrificing spirit its members displayed on all occasions to promote the harmony and success of the Order.

We now take leave of the first Division of New York, which, under its charter as a Subordinate, has taken its equal rank with other sister Divisions, and proceed to the organization of the *pro tem.* Grand Division of New York. It will be remembered that at this period there was still but one Division in existence, although two others were then in contemplation. The first meeting of the Grand Division

was held at the house of W. P., DANIEL H. SANDS, 14 Forsyth street, on Saturday evening, December 10th, 1842. Present — by constitutional right:

DANIEL H. SANDS, W. P.,
EPHRAIM L. SNOW, W. A.,

of New York Division, No. 1. Elected by ballot from New York Division (whole number of votes, 48):

EVAN GRIFFITH,	who had	37
F. W. WOLFE,	"	40
THOMAS EDGERLY,	"	41
JAMES BALE,	"	35
JOHN W. OLIVER,	"	41

W. P., DANIEL H. SANDS, was called to the chair, and JOHN W. OLIVER appointed scribe.

The following were the officers elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — DANIEL H. SANDS.
Grand Worthy Associate — EPHRAIM L. SNOW.
Grand Scribe — JOHN W. OLIVER.
Grand Treasurer — JAMES BALE.
Grand Chaplain — EVAN GRIFFITH.
Grand Conductor — THOMAS EDGERLY.
Grand Sentinel — FRANCIS W. WOLFE.

The G. W. P. was installed by the Grand Chaplain, and the other officers by the G. W. P. A form of charter was adopted for Subordinates, (the one now in use,) and Newark Division, No. 1, of New Jersey, was chartered. At the next meeting, on the 15th, Union Division, No. 2, of New York, was chartered. At a special meeting, on the 30th, Friendship Division, No. 3, of Chelsea, New York, was chartered. So astonished at this time were the warmest friends of the Order at its rapid increase, that the *Organ* (temperance newspaper) came out with the announcement of the third Division in capitals, with notes of admiration! The constitutional number of Worthy Patriarchs and Worthy Associates, and the number of Divisions required, being now elected and chartered, it was necessary to formally open the Grand

Division of New York, the *pro tem.* organization having terminated in the short period of thirty days from its establishment. Its limited sphere of action gives but little interest to its history. It is sufficient to say that all its proceedings were conducted with the utmost harmony, and characterized by the warmest zeal and devotion to the Order.

CHAPTER III.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF NEW YORK TO THE FIRST ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Grand Division of the State of New York was constitutionally organized at Concert Hall, in the city of New York, on the evening of January 9th, 1843. It appeared, upon the examination of the credentials of the representatives present, that nine brothers had been legally qualified to take their seats, all of whom were present, excepting F. L. BEERS, W. A., of Newark Division, No. 1. The Division proceeded to the election of officers for the constitutional year, when the following brothers were duly elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — DANIEL H. SANDS.

Grand Worthy Associate — J. P. JORALEMON.

Grand Scribe — JOHN W. OLIVER.

Grand Treasurer — ALEXANDER YOUNG.

Grand Chaplain — EVAN GRIFFITH.

Grand Conductor — A. L. WEST.

Grand Sentinel — WM. TATE.

Up to the date of the formation of the National Division, it will be recollected, the New York Grand Division exercised the powers of Fountain-head of the Order. Their first act was to take up the constitution for the Grand Division as passed by the first Division, which was adopted, article by article. The constitution for Subordinates then in force was also adopted, with the amendment of adding to the same an article from the by-laws of Division No. 1. From this period of the history of the Order, we shall refrain from noticing the applications for, or the opening of, new Subordinate Divisions, excepting only their first introduction into new States. The minutiae of our rapid progress

will more properly appear in the history of the Order in the several States.

In that of the Fountain-head we shall confine ourselves to abstracts showing the advance of the Order at the end of each year. To attempt to go into a detail of the proceedings of every meeting, or even the quarterly statements of the progress of the Order, would not only extend our history to an unwarrantable extent, but render it tedious and unprofitable. At the second special session of the Grand Division, a resolution was adopted that it was inexpedient to open any more subordinate Divisions in New York city. We allude to this only as another evidence in confirmation of our preceding remarks, that, in its infancy, its warmest friends never contemplated its present wonderful spread. The number of Divisions (four) then in the city, contrasted with the present number, can hardly fail of drawing a smile from those conversant with our present position, at the fears of a too rapid advance shown by our elder Brothers. At the same meeting was introduced a resolution for adopting signs, by which the Brothers might recognize each other out of Divisions. As this subject is one which has created much discussion in the Order, and as we may not find a more fitting place to introduce it than the present, we will detain our readers a few moments by relating the action of the Fountain-head on that subject, and its results upon the Order at large.

The subject was placed in the hands of a committee on the 13th of February, and after much discussion, and placing the report upon the table several times, it was finally acted upon on the 8th of May. The report established signs and responding signs, made by the motion of the hands, and a catechism, commencing with, "Are you a Son of Temperance?" the answer being made by placing the words in reply in a particular position. Prior to the adoption of these signs, &c., the Subordinate Divisions had been clamorous

for their introduction. So far as they went, they were probably as good as could have been devised. But the members soon found they were totally out of place. It was like placing a hussar's cap upon a Quaker's head. The simplicity of the obligation and initiation ceremony rendered the *finale* of signs and catechisms irresistibly ludicrous. In a very short time they were slighted, forgotten, or abandoned by the Divisions, and finally totally abolished by the head of the Order, in January, 1844. They have never since been revived, although frequently petitioned for by young and inexperienced Divisions, and in our opinion never will be favorably considered by the National Division. When our Order shall be encumbered by useless signs and unmeaning ceremonies, it will cease to be what its founders intended it should be — the palladium of the temperance movement.

Among the first acts of the Grand Division were the introduction of the "black-books" into Divisions, making a constitutional office of the Outside Sentinel, the manner of giving out the quarterly pass-word, having a retiring pass-word, drafting a form for quarterly returns, and the establishment of widows' and orphans' funds, &c., all of which are substantially in force at the present day.

The emblems now worn by the officers of Subordinate Divisions were established soon after the formation of the New York Grand Division. The regalia of the Grand Division, with their present emblems, were introduced about the same time, with this exception only, that the original pattern had a trimming of blue and white mixed cotton cord, and cotton tassels. The present lace fringe and silver tassels were substituted by the National Division. The original general emblem of the Order was the bundle of rods, signifying that in union there is strength, surmounted by the all-seeing eye; which was changed to the present triangle and star, at the first session of the National Division.

At a meeting of the Grand Division held on the 23d of

March, Brother E. L. SNOW was associated with a delegation appointed by the several Subordinate Divisions to attend a celebration in Baltimore on the 5th of April following. To the delegation was given power to open Divisions of the Order. The following is the report made by them to the acting Fountain-head :

NEW YORK, April 10th, 1843.

To the G. D. of S. of T., State of New York :

The delegation appointed by this, and other Divisions of Sons of Temperance, to attend the celebration at Baltimore on the 5th inst., would respectfully report, — That in the course of their visit they have opened four Divisions, viz. : one in Philadelphia, under the title of "Philadelphia Division, No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania;" one in Baltimore, under the title of "Baltimore Division, No. 1, of the State of Maryland;" one in Washington, "Timothy Division, No. 1, of District of Columbia;" and one in Raleigh, N. C., under the title of "Concord Division, No. 1, of the State of North Carolina." The latter was opened by granting an application presented by Mr. JOHN ZEIGENRUS, with whom the Grand Scribe had previously corresponded. The delegation also initiated JAMES BRADFORD, Esq., of Bradford, Scioto co., Ohio, as a member of Union Division, No. 2, of this city.

EPHRAIM L. SNOW,
JOHN W. OLIVER.

The original delegation was arranged by the Subordinate Divisions, and composed of one delegate from each, as follows :

New York Division No. 1,	JOHN W. OLIVER.
Union " " 2,	EVAN GRIFFITH.
Friendship " " 3,	WM. TATE.
Washington " " 4,	J. S. POOL.
Harmony " " 5,	J. H. GREENE.

On the organization of this committee, it was found that there was no individual capable, or, if capable, willing, to publicly explain the principles and objects of the Order. The omission could only be remedied by the addition of another brother ; this was done by the Grand Division electing Bro. SNOW. The report rendered to the Grand Division was

signed by Bro. OLIVER, as chairman of the delegates from the Subordinates, and Bro. SNOW, as the special delegate. All the Brothers proceeded upon their mission. At Philadelphia, where the Order is now most flourishing and valued, they met with a cool reception; some of the Brothers, now conspicuous in the Order, opposed its introduction as unnecessary and dangerous, and it was only after much persuasion that they consented to form a Division. These objections at that period were natural and common, but they were invariably removed on a more perfect acquaintance with the principles of the organization. After the celebration at Baltimore, Brothers GRIFFITH, GREENE and SNOW, proceeded to Washington, in company with JOHN D. CLARK, Esq., an active and influential friend of the cause, whose acquaintance they had made at Baltimore; with his assistance Timothy Division, No. 1, of the District of Columbia, was opened. Brothers OLIVER, TATE and POOL, remained at Baltimore, where, with the assistance of our highly respected and much lamented Brother, the late ROBERT NEILSON, Baltimore Division, No. 1, was opened.

Thus, in the short period of about five days, was the Order, by the exertions of six Brothers, introduced into four States, and the District of Columbia. A banner, prepared by the Grand Division, was carried in the procession at Baltimore by the delegation, thus spreading the knowledge of our existence as an organization among the numerous delegations sent to that celebration. So successful had been this first effort to propagate the Order, that Bro. SNOW was again appointed a delegate to proceed east to open Divisions, at the expense of the Grand Division. The result of this second mission was the opening of Washington Division, No. 1, of Danbury, Connecticut, with fifteen members, and Washington Division, No. 1, of Boston, Massachusetts, with sixteen members. Shortly after its organization, Washington Division, No. 1, of Boston, was authorized by the Grand Division

to open Divisions in the Eastern States, which power was held exclusively, until the institution of the Grand Division of Connecticut, when the power was assigned to that body. No communication, however, was ever made by the Grand Division of New York to Washington Division of such a transfer, and Divisions Nos. 3 and 4 of Massachusetts were opened by Washington Division without legal authority so to do. The error, however, was corrected by the acting Fountain-head by special resolution and the subsequent assent of the Grand Division of Connecticut, the charter fees being paid over to the last-named body.

In the early days of the Order, much confusion was caused by neglect in communicating to the Subordinate Divisions the action of the Fountain-head. Up to the time of the first annual session in New York, no two Divisions could be found acting uniformly. Distant Divisions were either altering the constitutions or construing them to suit their local views. The ceremonies were in many instances altered, amended, or abridged, to suit the convenience of the members. All this was necessarily incident to the incomplete organization of our association, and the great amount of labor thrown upon the officers of the New York Grand Division. Everything to be done was new and without precedent. All labor was gratuitously performed, and the Order was without the funds necessary to print and circulate the proceedings of its head. It is to us more a matter of surprise that so much was effected, than that so much was left undone.

We will here advert to a subject which, from time to time, for about six months, was a topic of much discussion in the Grand Division. It will be recollected that one of the fundamental principles of the Order is, that nothing of a sectarian or political character shall be introduced into Divisions. Under this provision, of the sound wisdom of which there can be no doubt, it was a mooted question, whether prayers should be allowed in the meetings of Divisions. With many

it was a paramount consideration, over all others, that the Divine blessing should be invoked at each meeting, while others saw, or thought they saw, in their introduction, the seeds of sectarian dissensions. The argument of the opposition was, that the Order was intended to reform all, of every creed and religion, from a single social vice, and to provide for them in case of sickness or death. That the Christian and the Jew, the Catholic and Protestant, could not be expected to unite in the same form of prayer, nor could one be devised to allay the prejudices of all ; and that if they should be introduced, the objects of the Order would not be fully attained, inasmuch as many would from conscientious motives be excluded.

An anecdote that occurred in the Grand Division, during the discussion of this question, is worthy of record, as showing practically its importance. The Grand Chaplain, a worthy and estimable man, was extremely orthodox in his prayers before the Division. This gave some offence, and a committee was appointed to draft a form that should be unexceptionable. They presented one that met the general approbation, with the exception of the last sentence, which acknowledged the doctrine of the Trinity. This, some Unitarian members strongly objected to, while some Trinitarians said that they should not consider it a prayer without such an allusion. The report was recommitted, and another form introduced, in which no allusion was made to the Godhead, either in unity or trinity. This was unanimously rejected as no prayer at all, and the chaplain was allowed to go on in his own way, profiting by the hints he had received. This anecdote gave a practical lesson of caution upon the question, and induced the Grand Division to refer the subject back to the Subordinates, requesting each Division to act upon the matter, and submit the result of their votes. The returns show that a large majority were opposed to making prayers or the reading of the Scriptures imperative upon Divisions, and

a resolution was passed, leaving it optional with Subordinates, but requiring that candidates should be informed, before initiation, whether religious exercises are or are not part of the ceremonies. To the present time it remains optional with Divisions ; but there are, we believe, but few where the reading of the Scriptures, or prayers, are not part of the services. We allude to the subject, as we shall to some others of the same character, to show the care and extreme caution with which all questions affecting the principles of our organization were met and deliberated.

We now come to the first annual session of the Grand Division, in October, 1843, the Order having been in existence but one year. At the meeting were representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia. The following is a condensed abstract of the position of the Order at that time, drawn from the printed reports of the New York Grand Division :

Income of the Grand Division for the year,	\$264,68
Number of States and Districts entitled to representation,	9
Number of Divisions in operation,	19
Number of contributing members,	1499
Number expelled,	7
Applications for membership rejected,	49
Members broken the pledge,	11
Members resigned,	4
Deaths,	5
Total receipts from admissions and dues,	\$3907,25

The session continued for three days, and was very fully attended. The following brothers were elected officers for the ensuing year .

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOHN W. OLIVER.

Grand Worthy Associate — AARON L. WEST.

Grand Scribe — A. N. SHERMAN.

Recording Scribe — THOMAS EDGERLY.

Grand Treasurer — ALEXANDER YOUNG.

Grand Chaplain — ISAAC COVERT.

Grand Conductor — HENRY LLOYD.

Grand Sentinel — J. S. POOL.

Several amendments to the constitution were made at this session, but none of them of a character to materially affect the Order, and the question of the establishment of degrees introduced. In its appropriate place we shall record the efforts made to introduce them, and the action had upon the subject.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GRAND DIVISION OF NEW YORK ACTING AS THE FOUNTAIN-
HEAD OF THE ORDER.

A CELEBRATION of the first anniversary of the Order was held in New York, in 1843, on the day previous to the commencement of the first annual session. The early part of the day was rainy and disagreeable, and it was doubtful, even at noon, if the procession would be formed. The rain ceased about one o'clock, and the line was formed. A large number of the members, however, were prevented from attending. The procession started from Canal street, and passed through the principal streets of the city, a distance of about two miles, to the Tabernacle, where religious services were performed, and an address delivered by Bro. THOMAS H. OAKLEY. About one thousand members of the Order appeared in regalia, among whom were representatives from every Division then chartered. Thirteen splendid banners were carried in the line, and the appearance of the procession was imposing and effective. The Tabernacle was completely filled, and we distinctly recollect the pleasing effect that the services evidently had upon the audience. The celebration had a powerful influence upon the advance of the Order, inasmuch as it drew the public attention, and elicited from the papers of the day strong expressions of gratification and astonishment.

On the 8th of January, 1844, the Grand Division of New Jersey was chartered. This was an event of much interest and importance to the Order. The establishment of a second Grand Division gave an importance and an assurance of perpetuity to the association, which it had not previously acquired. All doubts appeared now to be removed as to the spread of the Order throughout the States. The public at-

tention was drawn to its progress, and that which we most desired, an opposition that would draw out both its friends and enemies, began to exhibit itself. The result of the great experiment we were making, to organize the discordant materials of the temperance movement, was at best problematical; many of the warmest and most estimable friends of the cause were seriously alarmed at such a deviation from the beaten track, which had thus far been successfully followed. They anticipated in this new and attractive movement, that the zealous and influential would be drawn from their operation on the masses, and fritter away their enthusiasm in the private meetings of the Order. Impressed with this opinion, some of the leading temperance journals loudly denounced the organization as prejudicial to the cause. These denunciations were met by the friends of the Order with arguments and results, simple, but irresistibly conclusive of its utility. It was soon seen, even by the opponents of the Order, that instead of the organization drawing the leaders of the movement from action in primary meetings, the primary meetings were almost entirely (where the Order existed) supported by its members; that the cause was, in fact, most flourishing where the influence of the Order was most conspicuous. Opposition has been silenced by our success, and those who sincerely believed us in error at the commencement, have now become our friends and eulogists. We have now to thank them, at least for this, that their intentions for evil have worked out for us, and the cause, a permanent and lasting good.

During the first quarter of the second year, much time was spent by the Grand Division in the discussion of amendments to the constitution; many alterations were made, highly advantageous to the Order, and errors corrected that had been proved such by the result of experience. The amendments of the constitution form an important part of the history of the Order, and must hereafter become a matter of

curiosity, if not of deep interest; still the limits we have assigned to ourselves will not permit us to go into detail. The final adoption of the constitution by the National Division will present the best position in our history to comment upon their provisions and bearings, and we shall then endeavor to do so in a spirit of truthfulness and candor.

The Grand Division at this time voted an appropriation for the purpose of having the portrait taken of their then G. W. P., JOHN W. OLIVER, as a mark of their high estimation and personal regard. We allude to the fact not only as a record of the just tribute paid to Brother Oliver for his untiring exertions for the Order, but to record certain unpleasant circumstances which evidently originated from that act. The prominent position that had been taken by the then G. W. P. had drawn upon him the jealousy and opposition of some of the Brothers. The appropriation of the funds of the Order for such a purpose was, at the time, undoubtedly an injudicious act on the part of the friends of the G. W. P. The act was seized upon with avidity by a few of the discontented, and denounced with much severity. Much ill feeling was exhibited throughout the State, and a resolution was shortly after passed by the Grand Division, "that no money shall be hereafter appropriated to take likenesses of any member of this Grand Division."

The excitement produced by this measure was originally the cause of one of the most painful incidents of our history; an incident, however, which we are proud to say stands solitary and singly in our annals. Some disaffected member of the Grand Division came out in the public prints with a communication divulging the private and confidential acts of that body, and imputing improper motives to its members. The act was not only a violation of the sacred obligations of the author, but apparently a fatal blow to the prosperity of the association. The attack could neither be answered or repelled, without a full exposure of all the private affairs of the

Order: which could not be done constitutionally as a body, nor by individuals, without a violation of their honor and good faith. The authorship of the original communication was never distinctly proved. But a subsequent article having been published, signed by a member, vouching for the truth of the first, the author of the second article was expelled from the Grand Division with but one dissenting voice; the brother voting in the negative recording as the reason of his vote — "That he acknowledged the expulsion to be just and deserved, but doubted its expediency at that time." The Brother thus expelled was a man of influence and respectability, and devoted to the cause of temperance. The error committed by him in a moment of passionate excitement has long since been forgotten and forgiven by the Brothers of the Order, and, we fully believe, been repented of by himself. We now allude to it in kindness and without personality, as one of the incidents of our history which we are bound to record, and as a lesson for the future drawn from the experience of the past.

In March, an application for a charter for a Division was presented from a number of colored people of the city of New York. We were present at the time of the presentation, and well recollect the electric effect it had upon the members of the Grand Division. For some minutes an ominous silence pervaded the meeting. All felt as if a fire-brand had been thrown among us. A question had been brought before us unexpected and momentous. A large minority of our body were church members, the uncompromising opponents of slavery, and the avowed friends of the colored race. The Order was fast spreading in the slaveholding States, and even then bid fair to extend itself over the entire South. A false step would be fatal to our progression. On the one hand, the rejection of this application threatened to bring against our yet infant Order a large and powerful party at the East and North. On the other, the opening of such a

Division would create a prejudice in the South and West which would forever shut us out from those sections. We had provided for the entire exclusion of all questions in religion and politics, but this, the most embarrassing of all, had not been provided for. The responsibility of its decision must rest with the then Fountain-head ; at a time, too, when the strength of the Order to sustain itself was questionable. The debates on the subject were intensely exciting and interesting. Some few were for granting the charter without hesitation. "The applicants are men," said they, "temperance men, worthy and respectable citizens. They have as good a right to demand a charter as the same number of white men. In such a cause we should know no prejudice against color or rank." The weight of these arguments was fully acknowledged by the majority, but were answered with—"We are not here legislating for ourselves or our State, nor alone for those States where the Order now exists ; it is a question in which the cause and the Order are involved. Our objects are to universally advance the cause of temperance, to perfect an association that shall bring under one great organization the friends of the cause throughout the United States ; to do the greatest possible amount of good, and to secure under our banner the greatest number. If by the sacrifice of one principle many others can be immeasurably advanced, we are bound by expediency and common justice to sacrifice that principle. By the concession of this point, we may gain a few hundred colored members, and probably add some half dozen Divisions to the Order ; while we shall eventually lose thousands of members, and hundreds of Divisions, that would never be opened if this charter was granted."

After much discussion, it was finally determined to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the applicants, and ascertain upon what conditions they would consent to be admitted ; it being understood that if they would relinquish the right of

representation in the Grand Division, their application would be favorably considered, (which, however, could not have been done without an alteration of the constitution.) The committee waited upon the applicants, and received from them the very proper and honorable answer, "That they would not accept of a charter except upon terms of perfect equality, without any reservation whatever." This answer settled the question, and it has never since been brought before the Order. There is now no law of the National Division prohibiting the grant of charters for Divisions to colored men, nor against admitting colored members to the Order. We have never heard of the admission of but one colored man, and that was done by a country Division in Maine. That person was a man of good talents, well educated, and universally respected in his town. Our impression is that he has since withdrawn. In the present organization of the National Division, no Division of colored men would be allowed; and we trust no Grand Division will ever attempt to introduce one.

On February 5th, 1844, the Grand Division of Maryland was chartered.

April 22d, 1844, the Grand Division of Pennsylvania was chartered.

April 29th, 1844, the Grand Division of Connecticut was chartered.

June 10th, 1844, the Grand Division of Massachusetts was chartered.

On the same date, the Grand Division of the District of Columbia was chartered.

On the 13th of May, 1844, the Grand Division of New York, acting as the Fountain-head of the Order, passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Grand Scribe give notice to all the constitutional members of the Fountain-head, to meet on the third Monday in June

next, to organize that body in due form, at the hall of the Grand Division of New York.

It will be remembered that in our first chapter we stated that we should defer the history of the Order in the several States until the completion of that of the Fountain-head up to the present time. We therefore take leave for the present of the New York Grand Division. In our remarks thus far, we have confined ourselves to those acts that have a bearing upon the whole Order.

CHAPTER V.

REMINISCENCES.—ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

ON granting the charter of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1844, the constitutional number of G. D.'s had been opened to authorize the formation of the National Division: The leading men of the Order, among whom was the then G. W. P. of New York, were desirous of immediately proceeding to the opening. This was strongly opposed by the majority. Reports were industriously circulated among the Brothers, that the design covered by this sudden movement, was to elevate the G. W. P. to the head of the Order. The intercourse his position had enabled him to have with the then constitutional representatives in the proposed body would insure him, among so limited a number, a certainty of election, should he desire it. The opposition to that Brother was thus plausibly commenced. How far this opposition was justifiable, will hereafter appear in our narrative; it is sufficient now to say that we believe it has long since descended to the "tomb of the Capulets." It was only upon the strong and urgent representations of the Brothers from New Jersey entitled to seats, that the National Division was eventually called together. As an illustration of the strong feeling exhibited on this point, letters were written to one of the leading Brothers in Massachusetts, stating the supposed designs of the G. W. P. of New York, and urging the immediate formation of a Grand Division in that State, to counteract them. To meet the crisis, and ward off, as was supposed, a fatal blow to the prosperity of the Order, two additional Divisions were opened in three days, and a charter obtained for a Grand Division within ten days—the representative of Massachusetts, Brother ELLIS,

taking his seat in the N. D. within three days from his election as G. W. P. of that State. We will now proceed to a notice of the organization of the National Division.

The first meeting was held at the hall of the Grand Division, New York, No. 263 Grand street, on the forenoon of June 17th, 1844.

P. G. W. P., SANDS, of New York, was appointed chairman, and G. W. P., ELLIS, of Massachusetts, scribe. The following brothers were present with their credentials, and declared entitled to their seats :

P. G. W. P., D. H. SANDS, of New York.
 G. W. P., JOHN W. OLIVER, "
 G. W. A., A. L. WEST, "
 P. G. W. A., J. P. JORALEMON, of New Jersey.
 G. W. P., D. W. MORRIS, "
 G. W. A., JAMES FLEMMING, "
 G. W. P., ROBERT NEILSON, of Maryland.
 G. W. P., P. S. WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
 G. W. P., H. L. STURDIVANT, of Connecticut.
 G. W. P., SAMUEL ELLIS, of Massachusetts.

The whole comprised a representation from each Grand Division.

The first business was the appointment of Brothers NEILSON, STURDIVANT and OLIVER, a committee to report names for the offices. The committee reported that the names or titles be, "Supreme Patriarch," "Supreme Associate," &c. This report created an exciting and animated discussion. It was opposed by Brothers FLEMMING, WHITE and ELLIS; the latter condemned the proposed titles in the strongest language, as arrogant and impious, and calculated to expose the Order to ridicule and contempt, stating that every Brother who voted for them would regret it on return to their constituents, and that he was fully satisfied that the first act at the next session would be to abolish them. He was in favor of the simple words, The Patriarch, The Associate, &c., as

being more suitable and dignified. The resolution, however, finally passed by a vote of seven to three.

We are aware that some of the minor incidents we record will appear at the present moment puerile and barren of interest; our apology must be, if any is required, that we have voluntarily assumed the task of transmitting to future generations an impartial history, and that, although much that we have written, and may write, will appear as a "thrice-told tale" to the living actors in the events, yet with those who may succeed us, they will possess a surpassing interest, as the record of the early struggles of an organization that will have done more than any other for the improvement of the social and moral character of man.

The rules and orders of the Grand Division of New York and of the constitution of the Fountain-head, were established for the government of the National Division, until otherwise provided for.

The Division then proceeded to the election of officers, Bros. STURDIVANT and JORALEMON being appointed tellers. On the first ballot G. W. P., J. W. OLIVER, of New York, received a majority of the votes, and was declared duly elected. Bro. OLIVER immediately declined accepting the office; giving as his reasons for so doing, that he had been accused of urging the formation of the National Division, in view of such an election—that his acceptance under present circumstances would create dissension and trouble—and that he firmly believed it was for the interest of the Order that he should decline. He was strongly urged by Bro. SANDS to accept, but still refused, and retired from the hall during the discussion of the acceptance of his resignation. It was finally, after a full consideration of the circumstances, accepted.

The Division then proceeded with the election, and the following brothers were elected with great unanimity:

Supreme Patriarch — P. G. W. P., D. H. SANDS, of New York.
Supreme Associate — G. W. P., D. W. MORRIS, of New Jersey.
Supreme Recorder — G. W. P., JOHN W. OLIVER, of New York.
Supreme Treasurer — G. W. P., P. S. WHITE, of Pennsylvania.
Supreme Chaplain — G. W. P., H. L. STURDIVANT, of Connecticut.
Supreme Escorter — G. W. P., SAMUEL ELLIS, of Massachusetts.
Supreme Protector — G. W. A., JAMES FLEMING, of New Jersey.
Past Supreme Patriarch — G. W. P., ROBERT NEILSON, of Maryland.

The Supreme Patriarch was installed by the P. S. P., and the other officers by the S. P. The session was then adjourned to the next morning.

At the meeting on the 18th, committees were appointed on regalia, certificates of membership, revision of constitutions, and on ceremonies of the Order. A report was presented and read from LUKE HASSETT, G. S. of the Grand Division of New York, presenting a statement of the action of the Fountain-head up to that time, and also a financial statement of its receipts and expenditures to date. The report and statement, with the other books and papers of the late Fountain-head, were referred to a committee to examine and report. The committee reported favorably, and the same was accepted and approved. The Division adjourned at 12½ o'clock, to enable the committees to act upon the several subjects referred to them.

The weather on the 18th and 19th was excessively warm, and the hall in a confined situation, without sufficient ventilation. Under these unfavorable circumstances the Brothers labored from early in the morning until dark, in the most oppressive heat, clustering around the windows at the end of the hall, to insure a breath of cool air. At noon on the 19th, the several committees were ready, and the Division was called to order.

The committee on constitutions made a report in full, which was unanimously accepted and approved, and ordered to be published as the constitutions of the Order. The committee on ceremonies reported in part, and were invested

with full powers to arrange and print the ceremonies. The present forms in the "B. B." were prepared by Bros. OLIVER, MORRIS and ELLIS, subsequent to the session of the National Division.

At this meeting, G. W. P. ELLIS, of Massachusetts, presented a plan for the establishment of a national fund, for the relief of sick and disabled Brothers, when travelling out of the jurisdiction of their own Grand Divisions, which, from the novelty of its provisions and the questionable right of the National Division to enforce such a tax on the members, was submitted to the Subordinate Divisions for their approval,—a majority approving the same, it was then to be engrafted into the constitutions of the Order. We may as well here anticipate the history of the next session, and name that it did receive the assent of a majority of the Divisions, and with some slight amendments was made a part of the constitution. Its effect, however, was somewhat marred by a provision, "That the rules relating to the national fund shall not be binding on any Division now in existence, or which may be organized before the 1st of October, 1845; no member, however, shall have any claim upon the said fund, unless he belongs to a Division that contributes to it." This had the effect of preventing its universal adoption by the subordinates. It has, however, been accepted by a large majority of the Order, and has undoubtedly been one of the most powerful arguments and the most efficient means of promoting its rapid increase. Should its provisions be made to apply to every Division, and any surplus amount, that may not be required for the aid of travelling Brothers, applied to the relief of the widows and children of deceased Brothers, it would become one of the noblest charities on record. We are aware that the fund has some strong opponents, but it has thus far worked well, and contributed much to the popularity of our association.

CHAPTER VI.

NATIONAL DIVISION. — DEGREES. — SIGNS OF RECOGNITION.

THERE being no existing laws requiring returns to be made to the National Division, the reports made at this session were informal. We give, however, an abstract from the report made by Bro. LUKE HASSERT, G. S. of New York, and acting G. S. for the Fountain-head of the Order. It was undoubtedly nearly correct, being drawn from the returns made for the previous quarter :

Number of Grand Divisions,	7
Number of Subordinate Divisions,	71
viz.	
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Maryland,	5
Pennsylvania,	7
Connecticut,	7
Massachusetts,	4
Whole number of members,	6000

The delegates assembled at the first session of the National Division were, with one or two exceptions, strangers to each other. They had been hastily called together, without plan or previous concert, to consolidate an organization which, up to that moment, may strictly be said to have had no uniform or fixed principles of action. The ground-work of the Order had indeed been laid out by the masterly efforts of the original founders, but the superstructure was yet to be reared. Upon the action of the few there assembled hung the destiny of our association. Let us pause for a moment to view the position in which those few Brothers were placed. By the voluntary action of the Order, the supreme power had been kept in abeyance ; all laws and regulations had

been made temporary and contingent upon their sanction and confirmation. Six thousand men had placed, freely and without restriction, into the hands of ten of their number, the power to establish a code of laws, to the support of which they were previously pledged, — for in the entire action of the Order, previous to the meeting of the National Division, no restrictions or reservations were introduced, making that body in any way amenable to its constituents for the proper exercise of the power conferred upon it. It may be said that there existed a conservative power in the delegates of each State represented to paralyze all action by a withdrawal from the body. But such a procedure was not likely under any forced circumstances to occur. The delegates under the old provisions were not representatives either of Grand Divisions or States, but members *ex officio*, or in their own right. They had the power to tear down and build up, to change all or any feature of the association; and with the single exception of the principle of total abstinence, so unbounded was the confidence of the Order, they might safely have used that power in engrafting upon the organization principles that would have entirely changed its character.

With such powers and responsibilities, it might have been expected that they would have been exercised, and to an extent that would have been felt for evil or for good. Yet so cautious were their movements, their labors were almost entirely confined to the consolidation of the previously existing and acknowledged laws, and in establishing a constitution for their own body giving it a representative character and limiting its powers. Beyond this they sedulously avoided all responsibility; and in the only two points of prominent importance that came before them, — those of the establishment of degrees, and the national fund, — they decline positive action, referring the same to the Subordinate Divisions. That there is much to admire and commend in these cautious movements of the first session, none can deny. Had a con-

trary course been pursued, with a number so limited, the most disastrous consequences must have resulted. The prevailing feeling in all their deliberations was, to leave to another session, and a larger delegation, the correction of any errors that might be found in the organization. One of the subjects referred to the Subordinate Divisions to which we have alluded, — that of degrees, — has become at the present time one of much interest and feeling in some of the Grand Divisions; and as it will be probably introduced at future sessions, we will take this opportunity to record the action had upon the subject up to the session of 1846. We are in a measure compelled to pursue this course upon all questions of this character, as the detailed action of each session, given in its position as to time, would create much difficulty in a proper understanding of the matter. The first introduction of the subject in the National Division was by a series of resolutions, introduced by Bro. NEILSON, of Maryland, by which the representatives of New York and Massachusetts were to be constituted a committee for the purpose of drafting three degrees, to correspond with the motto of our Order, "Love, Purity and Fidelity;" and that when perfected, the committee should have authority to confer them upon the members of such Grand Divisions as should approve of the same. No existing Grand or Subordinate Divisions were required to receive them unless they should elect so to do, but no charter was to be thereafter granted, unless the degrees went with it.

These resolutions were laid upon the table, and a request made that each Grand Division should express and make a return of its opinion upon the same. At the second session, the following returns were made: In favor of degrees — Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia; against — Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut. In the number of Subordinate Divisions, — as per returns at the session, — represented in the above vote,

20 in the affirmative, 157 in the negative. The following resolution was submitted by M. W. S., OLIVER, of New York.

Whereas, A very large majority of our Order view with decided displeasure the proposition to incorporate degrees with the Sons of Temperance; and whereas, to the present simplicity of our system may be mainly attributed its rapid advancement and extraordinary popularity, therefore,

Resolved, That the National Division are of opinion that the introduction of degrees would not prove beneficial, but, on the contrary, highly injurious, to our beloved Order.

The vote on this resolution was taken by yeas and nays, Bro. CLARKE, of the District of Columbia, being excused from voting, on the ground that his individual opinion was in the affirmative, but his instructions required him, if he voted at all, to vote in the negative. The following was the vote:—Bros. SANDS, OLIVER, WEST, WILSON, KIRBY, of New York; MORRIS, FLEMMING, MEEKER, of New Jersey; WHITE, WOOD, COOPER, of Pennsylvania; SEELY, of Connecticut; ELLIS, STACY, of Massachusetts; FREEMAN, DOCKHAM, of Maine—16,—in the affirmative. NEILSON, of Maryland—1,—in the negative.

At the session of the National Division in 1846, the subject was again introduced by G. W. A., YOUNG, of Maryland, by a series of resolutions, in which, as expressing the opinion of the Grand Division of that State, he says it is believed to be impossible for the Order to exist there with the limited means of revenue provided by the constitution. The resolutions provided for the establishment of three degrees, corresponding to the motto, *Love, Purity, and Fidelity*,—that their adoption be left optional with the several States,—and that a committee of one from each State be appointed to consider the subject and report at the earliest practicable time during the then present session. A committee of eight reported on the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at the present time to legislate on the subject of degrees, and that the subject lie on the table until the next annual session of the National Division ; —

which resolution was adopted.

A careful review of the history of the Order,—an examination of the elements from which it has been drawn, and the discordant materials of which it is composed,—should fully satisfy any impartial mind that the simplicity of its organization is the source of its power and efficiency. That principle of equality of rank, the possession of an equal knowledge by all of the forms, ceremonies, and secrets of the organization, has not only created a universal confidence, but has presented an effectual barrier to the approach of jealousy and dissension. Every attempt thus far made to mar that simplicity has singularly failed, not from any apparent objections to the objects proposed, but from an established conviction that any innovation would be dangerous. The result of years of experience has proved that the income of well-conducted Divisions is amply sufficient to meet the benefits. The few exceptions that have occurred have originated from other causes than the want of ordinary revenue. They may rather be said to be exceptions to a general rule, than arguments against the rule itself. It would be extremely difficult to point out the reasons of our rapid increase. Some may find them in the cause of total abstinence, and the enthusiasm with which it has everywhere been received. Others, in the fitness of the time and occasion for such a movement. Both are, in a measure, true ; still it would be a strained effort to argue our success from one or even both of these causes.

- A majority of the people of these States are, and have been, for a long period, opposed to what are usually termed "secret societies." Had the Order been ushered into notice cumbered with degrees, forms, and signs, it would have met an opposition fatal to its advance. That which would have

retarded its original progress will in our opinion be equally prejudicial, if engrafted upon it now. Indeed, the establishment of degrees, at the present time, would be a palpable fraud upon a majority. We have thousands of members who are opposed to secret associations from principle, and thousands more, who have joined us with the distinct understanding that our principles, forms, and ceremonies, shall be permanent, and that a distinct and positive rejection of the peculiar and objectionable points in other associations should forever be avoided. Under these impressions, they have deposited their money in a common fund, in the expectation of a stipulated return. If by any legislation they cannot conscientiously remain in the Order, such legislation would be a breach of pledged faith, amounting to little less than an open fraud. To argue the necessity of such a movement for the advance of the Order, is to argue against past experience and established facts. If special legislation is necessary to sustain improvident Divisions, or to gratify a spirit of self-exaltation in the few to the sacrifice of the many, then are degrees necessary to our prosperity; but not till then. Innovations upon established principles are dangerous, and too often fatal to all wide-spread organizations; and we can only hope that the decided disapprobation with which the measure has been heretofore received by a large majority of the Order, will prevent its being again made the subject of discussion in the National Division.

While on the subject of degrees, we would again refer to that of signs of recognition. Although the Grand Division of New York, acting as the head of the Order, totally abolished them, after a fair trial, in January, 1844, as named in our third chapter, still the subject has been again introduced at every session of the National Division. At the first session, on motion of the S. T., WHITE, a committee was appointed "to consider the propriety of adopting the late catechism, or one similar, for the purpose of enabling brothers

to recognize each other out of a Division." On the report of the committee being called for by Brother WEST, it was

Resolved, That the subject lie over until the next session.

At the following session, the subject was referred to a committee, on a resolution from the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, urging the adoption of some sign of recognition for members of the Order, *out of the Division*, by grip or otherwise. The committee reported, in part, as follows :

"Your committee have considered this subject, and have come to the conclusion that it will not promote the interests of our Order to comply with the request of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania.

"A second prominent objection is found in the fact, that so long as there are no signs of recognition in the Order of the Sons of Temperance, the Order has not the essential properties of a secret society ; and as it has been charged upon us that we are a secret society in the objectionable sense, if the Order of the Sons of Temperance should avoid the establishment of signs, &c., by which members can recognize one another out of their Divisions, we can declare to the world, which has already been done several times, in most if not all the papers advocating our Order, that the Order of the Sons of Temperance is not a secret society, as is understood by the enemies of such societies. Your committee, therefore, are of the opinion that the adoption of signs, &c., as is requested, will constitute our Order what is understood by the people of this country as a secret society, which your committee cannot at this time favor."

The question on the report was taken by yeas and nays, — the delegates from Pennsylvania, four in number, voting in the negative under instructions, — 11 in the affirmative, 6 in the negative.

At the third annual session, the subject was again introduced, and referred to a committee, who reported as follows :

"That the introduction of signs of recognition, or anything of that kind, would be inappropriate, if not highly improper, and would have a tendency to injure the character of our beautiful Order, and give our enemies some grounds to urge their favorite (now groundless) charge of secrecy against us with truth."

This report was adopted by yeas and nays, 15 to 5.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

THE second celebration of the anniversary of the Order was held in New York, on Monday, October 14, 1844. It commenced raining on the previous Saturday night, and continued without intermission till the forenoon of Monday. So unpropitious was the weather that the Grand Marshal called an informal meeting of the members of the Grand Division, and with their consent issued a notice that the celebration would be postponed to the next day. This notice was generally circulated between eleven and twelve o'clock. At about one o'clock, however, it suddenly cleared away, and gave promise of a fine afternoon. The previous notice was as soon as possible countermanded, and the Divisions assembled at the appointed place, Hudson street. As might have been expected, this uncertainty reduced the number in the procession at least one third. The Brothers in New Jersey, after assembling, ready to march over in a body to New York, dispersed on receiving notice of the postponement, but were subsequently called together in much reduced numbers, and joined the line about one hour after its starting. Under all these unfavorable circumstances, there were about 3500 members in the procession.

Col. THOMAS S. SHEPARD, of Columbia Division, No. 10, of New York, acted as Chief Marshal on this occasion. The members of the National Division led the procession, wearing for the first time their blue regalia. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, had Divisions present. The only banner from the New England States was that of Henfield Division, No. 2, of Salem, borne by Brother C. A.

WEBSTER, one of the original founders of the Order in that town. The procession, after passing through the principal streets of the city, was dismissed at the Park, about five o'clock. In ten minutes after, it commenced raining violently, which continued during the night. It was noticed in the daily papers, at the time, that not a drop of rain fell during the movement, and that there had been no instance in New York, where a Washingtonian procession had been delayed or prevented by the weather.

The second session of the National Division was held on the 11th of June, 1845, at the Sons of Temperance Hall, 315 Broadway, New York. Nineteen members were present,—from New York, 5; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Massachusetts, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Maine, 2; Virginia sent a proxy vote, but it was unanimously objected to by the National Division. The first act of the session was (as had been foretold) a motion made by Brother **OLIVER**, to abolish the existing title of "Supreme," and substitute Most Worthy, which passed without a dissenting voice. During the recess of the National Division, the inflated and presumptuous title that had been attached to its officers had been the cause of much ridicule, and had given a weapon for opposition that was used with great effect. The error of this assumption was amply atoned for in the promptness with which it was discarded at the earliest moment.

The M. W. Scribe, Bro. **OLIVER**, presented a voluminous report on the state of the Order, from which we take the following abstract, being all we deem necessary for our present work :

Since the last session, the Order has been established in the following States,—Ohio, Maine, Delaware, and Missouri; and Grand Divisions have been chartered as follows :

On the 16th of April, the Grand Division of Maine was opened by G. W. P., **ELLIS**, of Massachusetts, at Augusta.

On the 12th of April, the Grand Division of Ohio was opened by G. W. P. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, at Cincinnati.

From the returns made at the second annual session, the state of the Order in the several States in which Grand Divisions had been established was as follows :

New York,	64	Subordinate Divisions,	6936	members.
New Jersey,	11	"	"	906 "
Maryland,	9	"	"	791 "
Pennsylvania,	47	"	"	4000 "
Connecticut,	21	"	"	1000 "
Massachusetts,	14	"	"	1000 "
District of Columbia,	5	"	"	400 "
Virginia,	6	"	"	500 "
Maine,	8	"	"	400 "
Ohio,	6	"	"	800 "

The whole number—including Subordinate Divisions, under the special jurisdiction of the National Division—was 10 Grand Divisions and 194 Subordinate Divisions, with over 17,000 members. The revenue of the National Division for the previous year, as reported at this session, was in all about \$500.

At this session a communication was received from the Grand Division of New Jersey, requesting that the Divisions in that State might be allowed to appoint additional officers, to be called President, Secretary, &c., to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of the laws of that State in regard to incorporated bodies. This was the first movement made to obtain the sanction of the National Division to acts of incorporation in favor of Divisions of the Order. The subject was referred to a committee, who, after mature reflection, submitted the following report :

That the grant of such a privilege would be improper, as it must by incorporation in the constitutions become universal to the Order, and would be an innovation upon the established usages and principles ; and that the special advantages to be gained by the Order in New Jersey in such an alteration would not counterbalance the evil that would result to the Order generally.

This report was adopted by a vote of yeas and nays, eleven to three.

The subject of the incorporation of Grand Divisions has since been agitated in several States. In Maine, a bill for that purpose passed to its third reading, and would have been finally acted upon but for the production of the journal of the National Division before the committee of the legislature, wherein it was shown that that body had refused its assent, as appears above, to such proceedings. The objections to the incorporation of Grand Divisions are so evident that a moment's reflection will satisfy any Brother of the impolicy of allowing them. It has been from the first the policy of the Order to avoid all connection with the civil power, as well as any alliance with the local or popular movements of the day. The objects for which Grand Divisions are established are to legislate upon the local affairs of Subordinates within the several States, and to act as a tribunal of appeals from them. It was never contemplated, nor would it be safe, for Grand Divisions to be allowed to accumulate funds, or hold property beyond that necessary for their ordinary expenses and use. An incorporation would render them in a great measure independent of Subordinate Divisions. The accumulation of property exclusively under their own control, (and to effect which is the only argument that can be brought in favor of such a measure,) would give them the power of enforcing their own by-laws over Subordinates, would be at war with our present organization, and, as we believe, destructive of the present harmony of the Order. In fine, we can see no positive advantage to be derived from it, while the possible evils are many and startling.

A resolution was passed at this session authorizing the M. W. P. and M. W. S. to have the "B. B." translated into the German and French languages. In some of the States of the Union there are large communities in which these languages are exclusively spoken. From the want of such

translations, particularly among the Germans in Pennsylvania, the spread of the Order had been much retarded. Several German Divisions have already been opened, and the prospects are that we shall be enabled to exert, hereafter, a great influence over that class of our population.

Among the acts of this session was the change of the time of giving out the pass-words for the year, from October to July. This had become necessary to enable the National Division to call in the returns from the several Divisions prior to its annual meeting in June, otherwise the reports on the state of the Order in the whole jurisdiction must either have been two quarters in arrears, or have been drawn from uncertain sources. The travelling and membership cards now in use were also provided at this session. Prior to this time, each State had its separate cards, where they had been deemed necessary; but in many Divisions they were not used at all. There was, consequently, no means to prevent imposition but the ordinary travelling and quarterly pass-word. Cases were frequently occurring of impositions upon Divisions, and some safeguard of the kind became imperiously necessary.

It had been urged, up to this time, as an argument against the extension of the Order, that its members had withdrawn their efforts and influence from the primary temperance meetings, and that its operation would be to paralyze all other efforts then being made to advance the temperance movement. That such was not the fact was well known to every brother; still, the mere assertion, however destitute of truth, carried great weight with it, and it had become necessary to disabuse the public mind on this point. Under the organization of the Order, the members, as such, could not identify themselves with any other organization or party. As individuals, however, having at heart the promotion of the great cause to which our association stood pledged, they had ever been foremost in the work. To correct, in a measure, the

impression of the public on this subject, the following preamble and resolution was passed unanimously by the National Division:—

Whereas, the Order of the Sons of Temperance was one of the legitimate results of the redeeming Washingtonian movement; and, whereas, in order to secure the success of sober principles, much depends upon the public agitation of the subject, therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of the United States recommend their brethren throughout the country to support public temperance meetings.

Several alterations of the constitution were made at this session; most of them, however, were mere modifications of the phraseology, and the correction of acknowledged errors. But two were of a character to materially affect the Order. It had been the custom to publish in the quarterly journals the names of individuals rejected and expelled from the Order. This had been found to create much ill-feeling. Early in 1845, Bro. LUKE HASSERT, G. S. of New York, published a valuable and useful work, containing the proceedings of the first Division opened, and also of the Grand Division of New York up to the October session of 1841. This work was circulated, by subscription and otherwise, widely over the country. In it were inserted the names of those who had been returned by the Subordinate Divisions to the Fountain-head, as rejected or expelled. Many of those thus exposed had been reinstated, and were in good standing. The insertion of these names not only largely affected the circulation and sale of the work, but created much exasperation. In one of the towns of Massachusetts, the copies subscribed for were collected and burnt in the Division room. The constitution was so altered as to hereafter prevent any further publication of the names of the rejected or expelled, except in the usual notice given to Divisions.

By the old constitution, a name once proposed for mem-

bership could not be withdrawn, and the individual must, under any circumstances, be balloted for. The ballot could not be reconsidered, and the individual could not be again proposed or admitted into any other Division within six months. It will readily be seen that under such a provision as this, where four votes could reject a member, many cases would arise in which great injustice would be done to worthy temperance men. To obviate this, an alteration was made, allowing, under certain conditions, a reconsideration of a negative ballot, and declaring that an affirmative ballot should not be reconsidered.

The whole proceedings of the second annual session were highly favorable to the harmony and success of the Order. Every act done was discussed and weighed with the most perfect deliberation. We have not thought it necessary to chronicle in these pages more of these acts than the above, as they would be entirely void of interest to the great mass of our readers.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIRST NATIONAL JUBILEE. — THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE
NATIONAL DIVISION.

At the last session of the National Division, a resolution was passed to have a grand national jubilee of the Order in the city of New York, on the second Tuesday in June, 1843, and the following Brothers were appointed a committee to carry the same into effect: — OLIVER, of New York; ELLIS, of Massachusetts; FLEMMING, of New Jersey; SEELY, of Connecticut; and WILSON, of New York. The celebration came off the day before the opening of the session of the National Division. The weather was uncommonly propitious; the rain of Monday having rendered the streets free from dust, and made the air cool and agreeable. At sunrise, the bells were generally rung in the city and Brooklyn. The fountains were playing during the day in the public squares. At twelve o'clock, a national salute, under the direction of Gen. Storms, was fired from the Battery, and many other marks of public interest in the ceremonies of the day were shown.

The procession was formed on Hudson street, and commenced its march at two o'clock, passing through some of the principal streets of the city, and arriving at the Park about four o'clock. An extensive staging had been erected to accommodate the orator and officers of the day, with the invited guests. So great was the assemblage in the Park, before half the procession had entered, that it appeared from the platform as one complete sea of heads. After the vast assembly had been called to order by M. W. P., SANDS, M. W. S., OLIVER gave a brief statement of the origin, rise,

progress, and present state of the Order, which was received with much apparent satisfaction and great applause. After which the M. W. T., PHILIP S. WHITE, delivered a most eloquent, appropriate, and effective address, which was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheers from the vast multitude assembled. The services were opened and closed by the usual odes of the Order, which being sung by at least ten thousand voices, produced a thrilling and magical effect.

The day was a proud one for the cause and the Order. Delegates were present from more than half the States of our Union, and a general feeling of confidence and exultation was visible in the countenance of every friend of temperance.

As the long line of at least twelve thousand firm and sturdy tee-totallers moved on, with their banners displayed, and enlivening music, through the vast throng of spectators that almost blocked the way, the waving of handkerchiefs and the shouts of joyous welcome spoke a triumph as grand and morally sublime as was ever exhibited among any people or in any cause.

The third annual session of the National Division was held in the hall of the Sons of Temperance, 315 Broadway, June 10th, 1846. There were present representatives from the following States:—From New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Maryland, 4; Pennsylvania, 6; Connecticut, 2; Massachusetts, 3; District of Columbia, 2; Maine, 2; Virginia, 1; Delaware, 2; Tennessee, 2. Total, 34. Immediately after the organization, P. G. W. P., WRIGHT, of Maryland, announced to the National Division the painful intelligence of the death of acting P. M. W. P., Bro. ROBERT NEILSON. A committee was forthwith appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the National Division at the severe loss it had sustained. The following was the report of that committee:

HALL OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION, }
New York, June 10, 1846. }

The committee of the National Division, to whom was referred the subject of the decease of our esteemed and beloved P. M. W. P., Bro. NEILSON, ask leave respectfully to report the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it having pleased Divine Providence, since our last session, to remove from among us, by death, our valued and beloved brother, P. G. W. P., NEILSON, of Maryland, we, as an expression of our deep regret at the loss of our esteemed companion and brother, will wear the usual badge of mourning during this session, and shroud the banner of this Division in crape for thirty days.

Resolved, That the action of this body be transmitted by the M. W. P., under the seal of this Division, to the family of the deceased, with an expression of our condolence with the bereaved, and the high estimation in which Bro. NEILSON was held by us.

P. S. WHITE, }
SAMUEL ELLIS, } *Committee.*
J. W. OLIVER, }

The occurrence of this, the first, and, as yet, the only death among the members of the National Division, will warrant a few remarks in regard to our late Brother. It will be recollected that we have heretofore spoken of him as the original founder of the Order in Maryland. From the first commencement in that State, he was foremost in every movement to assist its progress. As a firm and determined advocate of the temperance cause, he had few equals and no superior. Mild, amiable, and pious, he was exemplary in his conduct, both in his social relations, and in his duties as a good citizen. His death occurred about a month after his attendance at the last session, and we fear was hastened by that act. He arrived on the second day of the session, in the afternoon, and we distinctly recollect some painful circumstances at the time connected with it. The day was excessively hot, and it appeared from his own statement that he had lost his trunk in crossing the Jersey ferry, and was obliged to run about the city for some time to recover it. He also presumed the meeting of the Division to be in Grand street, and had walked up there. Upon entering the Division

room, he appeared very much exhausted and overcome by the heat. His manner was as one seriously indisposed, and his conversation very incoherent. The journey had evidently overcome him, and he appeared very much shattered, both in mind and body. His manner was the subject of much conversation among the members, and fears were even then entertained as to his safe return to his family. The best tribute that can be offered to his memory is the feeling for his loss everywhere shown among those who knew him.

The following is from the report of the M. W. Scribe, giving the advance of the Order during the past year :

A Division was opened in Missouri on the 5th of May. Three Divisions have been opened in North Carolina — nine in Indiana — three in Delaware. The first Division of Kentucky was opened on the 6th of November, and eight others have since been organized. Three Divisions opened in Illinois. Two Divisions have been opened in Georgia — the first on the 29th of December. Four have been opened in Tennessee, the first in January, 1846. Two Divisions in Alabama — the first, December 26th. One Division opened in South Carolina, on the 15th of January ; one in New Hampshire, on the 25th of February ; one in Mississippi, on the 20th of March ; one in Rhode Island, on the 23d of April ; and one in Louisiana.

The following Grand Divisions have been opened since the last session :

Grand Division of	Delaware,	at	Wilmington,	June 30,	1845.
"	"	"	Indiana,	"	Brookville, May 2, 1846.
"	"	"	Tennessee,	"	Nashville, " 26, "

Making a total of 41 Subordinate and three Grand Divisions, chartered by the National Division since the last session, and its introduction into eleven new States.

The condition of the Order in June, 1846, was as follows :

Number of Grand Divisions chartered,	13
" " Subordinate Divisions,	650
" " Members, in round numbers,	40,000
Income of the National Division,	\$1565.66

Showing an increase, during the year, of three Grand Divisions, four hundred and fifty-six subordinates, and twenty-three thousand members

— and an increase in the revenue of the National Division of over one thousand dollars.

During the recess, an application was made by the Grand Division of Connecticut, for permission to remove its location from Danbury to New Haven. As the application appeared to be nearly an unanimous vote, the request was granted. A similar application was made from the Grand Division of New Jersey, asking the privilege of holding its sessions alternately at Newark and Trenton, which was also granted.

This being the session for the election of officers for the next two years, the usual committee to receive and count the votes were appointed ; when, upon the first ballot, P. G. W. P., P. S. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, was elected Most Worthy Patriarch.

On the fifth ballot, P. G. W. P., A. D. WILSON, of New York, was elected Most Worthy Associate.

On the first ballot, P. G. W. P., F. A. FICKARDT, of Pennsylvania, was elected Most Worthy Scribe.

On the first ballot, G. W. P., B. F. YARD, of New Jersey, was elected Most Worthy Treasurer.

On the second ballot, G. W. A., WARREN ROCKWELL, of New York, was elected Most Worthy Chaplain.

On the fifth ballot, G. W. A., GEORGE CROSBY, of Pennsylvania, was elected Most Worthy Conductor.

On the second ballot, G. W. A., J. G. SHEPHERD, of Tennessee, was elected Most Worthy Sentinel.

As the official connection of Brother SANDS with the Order is now in the course of events ended, and as his position must ever be a prominent one in our annals, it becomes a duty to pay a passing tribute of respect to his character and conduct while at the head of our organization. Naturally retiring in his habits, unassuming and mild, without a taint of ambition in his composition, he never would have expected or sought the position. Forced upon him as the office in a great measure was, he had the sagacity to assume a studied neutrality amidst conflicting opinions and interests. Nominally at the helm, he allowed other and more active

spirits to control and direct the course of the feeble and struggling bark. Although the part performed by him in the early organization of the Order was limited, in comparison with others, yet its influence was great and of momentous importance. His weight of character and unimpeachable life was a moral guarantee of the purity of our purposes—his perfect freedom from party influence a warranty that the association was not intended to propagate or establish individual interests or opinions. The highest eulogium that can be passed upon him is, that, standing conspicuous for years, the breath of slander or detraction never reached him. We can say, with sincerity and truth, that no one will ever retire hereafter from the exalted office he held, possessing more completely the esteem, confidence, and affection of the Order.

In December, 1845, a number of Brothers resident in the city of New York formed an association upon the same principles as that of the Sons of Temperance, to which they gave the name of Temples of Honor. A committee of that association, consisting of three members of the Grand Temple of the State of New York, viz., Brothers R. T. TRALL, A. D. WILSON, and J. W. OLIVER, presented a petition at this session, setting forth the objects of their organization, and requesting the National Division to acknowledge them as a legitimate branch of the Order; Subordinate Temples to be placed on a similar footing to Subordinate Divisions, in relation to the National Division, and Grand Temples to Grand Divisions, subject to such laws, regulations, and representations, as the National Division should direct. The petition, with all the papers relating to the subject, was referred to a committee of seven, consisting of Brothers, OLIVER, CUNNINGHAM, THOMPSON, ELLIS, CROSBY, WHITE, and FICKARDT. It may be as well alluded to here as elsewhere, that the objects of the new organization were to remedy what were deemed

defects in that of the Sons of Temperance. An opinion had become generally prevalent, that the admission fees and dues were not sufficient to meet the benefits. Under this impression, a considerable number of Divisions in New York and elsewhere were strongly in favor of the establishment of degrees as a source of revenue. The decided action of the National Division against such a measure suggested the formation of the Temples. By the constitutional provisions of our Order, no Brother could belong to two Divisions at the same time, consequently he could receive no larger benefit than that allowed by the Division to which he might be attached, unless he should join some other association. In many cases, Sons of Temperance had joined other Orders, where the restrictions of the pledge were not enforced, and had by, or from, such association, fallen. This new branch was, by giving Brothers the opportunity of additional weekly benefits, to prevent their joining other Orders; and thus not only increase their attachment to our association, but make them firmer in their temperance principles.

These objects were, without question, praiseworthy, and, abstractly considered, of great importance. But to realize them in the way proposed, involved the sacrifice of principles upon which the Order mainly rested for its success and usefulness. By adopting the Temples as a branch, with its necessary appendages, equality of rank ceased to exist. Degrees were virtually established in the most objectionable form in which they could be presented, namely—placing their formula beyond the control of the actual head of the Order. Under these circumstances, the National Division was called to act upon a question in which a large minority of the members were deeply interested, and against which a decided majority was arrayed. The minority was in itself a powerful organization, in numbers about equal to the whole Order at the date of the formation of the National Division.

An ungracious reception, or decided refusal, of their petition, would have literally thrown a fire-brand into the Order. Pennsylvania, one of the most important States, had instructed its representatives to oppose any connection, and a canvass of the National Division had shown that a large majority were decidedly opposed to it.

Under this state of things, nothing but the most cautious movements could have avoided a fatal rupture in the harmony of the Order. Some few of the delegates were strongly in favor of the connection, and determined either to obtain that or a decided refusal. Others were for repudiating the movement altogether, and putting it down by a positive and determined rejection of the petition. But finally, in this case, as in others that had previously risen, the love of the Order, and the desire to promote that harmony and brotherly love that had thus far marked our progress, prevailed over all other considerations, and the following report of the committee was accepted and approved, by a vote, yeas, 25; nays, none.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Grand Temple of Honor of the State of New York, respectfully report, that, after a careful deliberation, they have concluded to recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It appears that a number of the Sons of Temperance, with a view of securing the permanency and increasing the advantages of our Order, have organized under the names of Temples of Honor of the Sons of Temperance;

And, Whereas, Though the utility of the movement is fully acknowledged, from the variety of opinions existing on the subject of a connection with this National Division, it is doubtful whether such union would promote the general welfare, therefore, for the sake of harmony, so essential to the success of the Sons of Temperance, be it

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to form a connection between the National Division and the Temples of Honor.

Resolved, That the National Division entertain the kindest feelings towards the Temple branch of the Order.

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be deemed entirely irregular to organize any additional unofficial branch of the Sons of Temperance.

J. W. OLIVER,	F. A. FICKARDT,
JNO. A. THOMPSON,	A. F. CUNNINGHAM,
SAMUEL ELLIS,	GEORGE CROSBY.
PHILIP S. WHITE,	

This conciliatory course, bearing the impression that the National Division neither refused nor rejected the petition, and in fact leaving the whole subject open for future action should it hereafter be found necessary to unite the two organizations, allayed the excitement of the Order, and, as the result has proved, gave general satisfaction. We are of the opinion, that an union will be eventually effected between the two branches, but the time has not yet come to make it expedient or necessary. The simplicity of the organization of the Sons cannot be invaded without materially affecting its present rapid advance over the States. When the day shall arrive that every city and village of our Union shall be bound together in the bonds of the Order, and something more than the pure motives of Christian fellowship shall be required to bind men to the great cause of temperance, then will such an union be both desirable and necessary. And that that day will arrive, our past progress, and the inevitable decay of all moral excitements under the withering hand of time, however noble their object, or sacred their foundations, is most clearly proved by the history of the past.

At this session a number of amendments and alterations were made to the constitutions, none, however, to materially affect the organization. We have been compelled in our record of proceedings to omit noticing acts of minor importance, as we are well aware they would be of little interest. An attempt to follow up the proceedings of the National Division, upon amendments to the constitutions, and the passage of general laws, would increase our work to a useless and unprofitable length. We will, however, allude to a few of the resolves of this session, of a private character.

Bro. J. W. OLIVER having officiated as **M. W. S.** for two years, and having devoted a large portion of his time during that period to the service of the Order, the National Division was desirous of expressing their approbation of his voluntary and honorable services. He having, however, declined receiving any remuneration for his labors, the following resolution was passed :

Resolved, That the **M. W. Treasurer** cause to be deposited without delay, in the New York Bowery Savings Bank, in the name of **JOHN W. OLIVER**, the sum of six hundred dollars.

The following resolutions were also unanimously passed at this session, which are here inserted as a record of the principles by which the Order was governed at this time.

Resolved, That no person who buys any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, as a beverage, for the accommodation of a customer, although he may not design or wish to make any profit, can become a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

Resolved, That no person acting as a salesman for a dealer in the above-named articles, and disposing of the same to be used as a beverage, can remain a member of the Order.

The election of **M. W. Patriarch**, and **M. W. Scribe**, both of whom were representatives from Pennsylvania, and residents of the city of Philadelphia, was virtually removing the location of the National Division from New York to that city, and a resolution subsequent to the election was passed to that effect. The proceeding was unexpected to the Order generally, and caused some excitement among the representatives from New York. From the formation of the association up to this time, our Brothers of that State had had the almost exclusive management of affairs. They prided themselves upon the fact that they were the original founders of the Order,—that it had received its first impulse from their action,—that the principles upon which it rested were established as its ground-work by them and them only, and upon these had very reasonably founded the opinion that the head-

quarters of the Order were to remain among them. The result of the first ballot for M. W. P. created equal astonishment in the mind of the successful candidate and the minority of the Division. Some efforts were made to set aside the election, but the admirable selection that had been made, and the elevated character of the successful candidate, overcame all opposition.

CHAPTER IX.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION, 1847.

THE fourth session was held in the city of Philadelphia, at the hall corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 16th, 1847. The meeting was opened by prayer from the M. W. Chaplain. Twenty-five initiated representatives were present, and twenty-one new members were initiated. A permanent code of rules and orders was established, and the several reports of the executive officers submitted; but little business was transacted the first two days of the session. The introduction annually of so large a number of new representatives into the general council of the Order is an evil that must at no distant day be remedied. The sessions of the National Division must, from the distance of a large majority of the members from their homes, and the gratuitous service they are called upon to perform, be necessarily limited to a few days. New representatives appear at each session, strangers to nine tenths of the Brothers present, each with his peculiar opinions, full of zeal in the cause and the Order, with instructions from the Grand Divisions to effect this or that alteration in the fundamental laws of the Order; or with individual opinions that this or that position, deliberately assumed at a prior session, is an error; each ready to enter the list as the forensic champion of his opinions.

With this spirit, (honorable as it may be to the motives of the parties,) three quarters of the sessions are mostly frittered away by useless discussions, and it is only when the consumption of time, and the gradual disappearance of representatives, show the necessity of action, that the important business of the session is brought forward,—and then it is

too often carried through in a hasty and inconsiderate manner. Three quarters of the actual business done at this session was transacted on the last day of the meeting. This should not be so; for all practical purposes the fundamental laws of the Order are now established, and innovations are dangerous to the general harmony. If the Order is ever placed in peril, it will be from the violent discussion of mooted questions in the National Division. Discussions in Grand Divisions are local, but a spot on the map of our vast area of social action; they exist, perish, and are forgotten with the unquiet spirits that gave them being. But it is far otherwise in our National Council; an unquiet spirit there, will, in its pulsations, sweep through every vein and artery, and carry disease and decay to the outmost limits of the body. Action, not words, should be here most eloquent. Consolidation of established and well-understood principles should be the motive of all action, — and not the experiments of innovation. The evil we have named may in time work out its own correction; experience of the past, impressed as it was at the last session upon a much greater number, may have a salutary influence. It should and it must be remembered by all, that the delegates are not there to represent the North, the South, or the West, their Division, or their State, but the whole cause and the whole Order; not the local interests of this or that section or party, but a moral interest in which one hundred and fifty thousand Christian men are now combined, and in which, by the blessing of God, hundreds of thousands more will hereafter be combined. This digression may be irrelevant, but it is written with a full conviction of its truth, and a desire that it may carry weight in the councils of the next session of the National Division.

The following is an abstract of the several reports made to the National Division, showing the state of the Order up to the 31st of March, 1847; for the purpose of giving as near as possible the exact condition of the Order, as it would

have appeared if the returns from Grand Divisions and Subordinates under the jurisdiction of the National Division had been fully made, we have added to the official returns of Divisions and contributing members, as near as can be ascertained, the Divisions not officially returned. The other items are abstracts of official reports, and will fall short of the actual members and amounts to the extent of the omission of returns. We would remark that six Grand Divisions made no returns, having about forty-five Subordinate Divisions under their jurisdiction at the time. The condition of these Grand Divisions will appear under the history of the several States. We regret, however, our inability to make up the exact returns of this session, as it will hereafter be a matter of deep interest to the Order. We cannot impress too strongly upon the minds of officers of Grand Divisions, the necessity of making early and prompt returns to the National Division, as much of the success of our Order in connection with the cause depends upon our strict organization, and the moral exhibit we make to the public in our statistics. The following, it will be remembered, was the state of the Order at the quarter ending in March, near three months prior to the session of the National Division :

No. of Subordinate Divisions in returns,	1003
“ in Grand Divisions, no returns,	45
“ of Subordinates, including Canada,	33 — 1081
“ of Grand Divisions, (States,)	22
“ admitted during the year, per returns,	40,038
“ in 78 Subordinates not returned, say	4000 — 44,038
“ contributing members returned,	66,423
“ in 78 Subordinates not returned,	4000 — 70,423
“ suspended in the year,	1752
“ expelled for various offences, including article 2d,	4755
“ deaths,	309
“ violation of the pledge, — expelled,	2976
“ reinstated,	1040 — 1936
“ violated the pledge second time,	274

Total receipts of the Order, exclusive of private contribu-	
tions, widows' and orphans' fund, &c.,	\$224,590 64
Paid for benefits and relief,	49,810 82
Cash on hand March 31st,	100,488 77
Percentage paid to Grand Divisions,	10,257 64
“ “ National Division,	1,045 84
Number of Representatives in Grand Divisions,	3027

It will appear, by the above, that the percentage of deaths in the order are but $\frac{1}{15}$ ths of one per cent., an average far below what is given as the mortality in the most healthy countries of Europe, when it is considered that the Order is spread through the variety of climate found in twenty-seven States of our Union. Such a result, founded on data that cannot be disputed, presents one of the strongest arguments in favor of total abstinence, and its influence upon the general health of the community, that can be offered to a reflecting mind. The actual expulsions for the violation of the pledge amount to 1 and $\frac{1}{10}$ ths per cent. on the number of members; a result highly satisfactory when the material of which a large majority of the Order is composed is considered. The condition of the Order, as given in the unofficial reports at the session in June, 1847, are far beyond the above, and may be considered exaggerated, unless a word of explanation is made. The published statement of the M. W. Scribe covers three months subsequent to the date of the official returns, and the astonishing advance of the Order in that period of time will more than warrant the data given by him. Our duty, however, requires that we should give official reports, so far as they become matters of historical record.

Brother OLIVER, chairman of the committee appointed at the last session to prepare a form of opening, closing, initiatory and installation ceremonies for the Grand and National Divisions, made a report in full; the same were gone through with by the Division, approved, and ordered to be printed.

At this session, the question of allowing Grand Divisions to hold their sessions, other than annual, at points within the State other than that designated in the charter, was brought forward, and produced considerable discussion. It was determined, by resolution, that they shall hereafter have the privilege of holding their quarterly sessions at such points as may be determined on at their annual sessions, provided their annual session be held at the place of charter, and that no two consecutive sessions be held at the same place, except at the chartered location.

The subject of the establishment of degrees in the Order was again introduced at this session. The representatives of new Grand Divisions, as has been heretofore the case, were found the strongest advocates of the measure. In fact, the question found decidedly more favor than it had ever done before. A committee of five were appointed, to whom the subject was referred, to report, &c. They submitted the following resolution : —

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the National Division, the interests of our Order do not at present demand any action on the subject of degrees.

After a very exciting debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution approved by a vote of 32 to 12. Of the negative votes, four from Delaware voted under instructions; five were new members to the Division, and Brothers Yard and Finn voted as they had previously done on the same question. It is to be hoped that this will be the final settlement of this exciting question.

The location of the Grand Division of Indiana was changed from Brookville to Indianapolis; of Virginia, from Richmond to Charlottesville; New Jersey, from Newark to Trenton; and of Maine, from Bangor to Augusta. Several resolutions were adopted of much interest, that will hereafter have great influence on the Order. Among them were the following :

That no Grand Division shall have the right to establish any fund not recognized by the constitutions of the Order.

That the National Division will never make any alteration in the pledge as contained in the constitution, article 2d.

That it shall not be in the power of the National Division to abridge the power of representation of Subordinates (in National Division) through the Grand Divisions, without the consent of a majority of the said Subordinate Divisions first obtained.

That the next session of the National Division be held at Baltimore, on the third Tuesday in June, 1848.

Some alterations were made in the constitutions affecting the general action of the Order. The only ones requiring notice here are, an alteration in the form of proceedings under article 2d; the reduction of funeral benefits to \$15 and \$10; and an alteration made in part 12th of the National Division constitution, (see section 4th, as amended,) by which, in taking the vote by Divisions, each State has one vote for 5000 members or less, and one vote for every additional 5000,—an innovation upon the established principles of the Order which cannot be sustained, and which could not have passed, except without debate, and on the last day and the last hour of the session. By it the whole power of the National Division is placed in the hands of some four or five States. At the next session, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will have at least 25,000 contributing members each, which will entitle them to 15 votes. A majority of each of the delegations is to decide the vote of the State. As the National Division will then be constituted, 15 members from those three States, with the assistance of two or three of the smaller States, will have the entire control of the Order. It cannot (however objectionable and aristocratic it may appear) be the cause of any fear or excitement, as its abrogation will, without question, be the first act of the next session.

The subject of the national fund was also introduced at this session. It has been found that under the present pro-

visions, and the operation of the amendments which have been made upon the original plan, together with the fact of its adoption but by a small number of the Subordinate Divisions, this fund has been rendered difficult of management, and not productive of the purposes intended. As no satisfactory modification could be effected at this session, a committee of five were appointed to examine into the whole subject, and report at the next session.~ Brothers J. W. OLIVER, SAMUEL ELLIS, F. A. FICKARDT, S. F. CARY, and J. M. CONRAD were appointed on the committee. The action on the national fund was suspended by the repeal of rule 25th of the constitution of Grand Divisions.

The second national jubilee of the Order was held in Philadelphia on the 15th of June, 1847, on the day prior to the fourth session of the National Division. The day was cool and delightful, and the most intense interest in our proceedings was manifested throughout the city. Large delegations were present from the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and representatives from nearly all the other States, while Pennsylvania herself appeared in all her glory. The line was formed at noon on Arch street, and passed through the principal streets of the city and districts adjoining, arriving late in the evening at Washington square. In the arrangement of the ceremonies, it was contemplated that a statement of the present state of the Order should be read by M. W. S., FICKARDT, and an address delivered by the Hon. R. T. CONRAD. The late hour, however, at which the procession arrived at the square necessarily excluded the former, and the unavoidable absence of Bro. CONRAD, arising from a family affliction, prevented the delivery of the latter. G. W. P., S. F. CARY, of Ohio, volunteered his services to address the large assembly, which he did in a most eloquent and admirable manner, increasing, if possible, his already high reputation as a public speaker. The services were closed with

much effect by the singing of an ode (from our ceremonies) by all the Brothers present. The number in the procession at its starting was about ten thousand, but the great distance marked out for it to pass over in the suburbs, reduced it more than one half before it arrived in the principal streets of the city. This detracted much from its influence and effect, but the distance could not well be avoided. The division of Philadelphia into separate municipalities creates local feelings and prejudices, which unavoidably find their way into the Divisions of the Order. To preserve that harmony which is the pride and safeguard of the association, it was necessary to pass in the vicinity of the location of the several Subordinate Divisions in the city which had contributed their means and numbers to promote the moral pageant.

The number of spectators upon the route was immense, completely lining the streets on both sides for a distance of nearly ten miles. There was less expressed enthusiasm than was exhibited the year previous in New York, but there was a quiet, unostentatious approbation that spoke volumes; the intent gaze, the calm reflection, the winning smile, the scattering of flowers and wreaths, told in language more expressive than words that the sympathies and good wishes of the vast assembly were with us in the cause. Great credit is due P. G. W. P., FLORENCE, of Penn., who acted as chief marshal on the occasion, for the excellent manner in which the proceedings of the day were conducted. The Brothers of Pennsylvania, and those of Philadelphia in particular, exerted themselves to the utmost to give effect to the ceremonies, and they succeeded in making it not only the most splendid, but the most numerous, procession ever brought out in that State. There were in the line forty bands of music, and about one hundred and fifty banners, the most of them elegantly painted on silk, with expensive trimmings of gold and silver.

It was confidently expected that, from the central position

of Philadelphia, at least 20,000 members would have been present; in fact, there could be but little doubt that there were at least 15,000 in the city at the time. The heavy expense upon Brothers coming from a distance, and the frequent calls for attendance on previous celebrations, had exhausted the means of the members, who are generally men of small capital, and dependent upon their daily labor for support. Had the celebration been delayed another year, and not so soon have followed that of the previous year in New York, a much larger number would have been present, and the proceedings would have been far more effective. As it was, however, it was a moral spectacle of a deep and impressive character, and one calculated to impress upon the public mind the importance of the cause in which those marshalled thousands were engaged. If we can judge from the expressions of the public press of the day, it had an influence impressive and durable, and was the means, under God, of the moral regeneration of thousands.

CHAPTER X.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE ORDER.

WE stated in a previous chapter that upon the final adoption of the constitutions by the National Division, we should go into a review of their origin, and the amendments that have from time to time been made to them. At no distant period all traces of what were the original constitutions, laws, and forms of the Order will be lost, unless perpetuated by history. Even at the present moment it is extremely difficult to obtain a copy of the early journals issued in New York. It may be said they will still exist in the records of the Fountain-head; but it must be remembered that those records do but contain the amendments as passed from time to time, and even they cannot be known or seen by one member in one thousand. We do not mean to inflict upon our readers copies of the first constitutions, but only to show in what they differed from the present, and explain, as far as practicable, the principles upon which the latter are founded.

As we have previously stated, the original draft of a constitution for Subordinates was drawn up by Bro. J. W. OLIVER, of New York, and submitted to the first Division. Part was original, so far as it related to the peculiar organization of the Sons of Temperance; so far as it related to elections, representatives, dues, and duties of officers, it was drawn from other then existing institutions. We would remark, however, that in the compilation all those features which gave to others the character of secret societies were sedulously avoided. In it were no allusions to the "B. B." or ceremonies; the Worthy Associates were eligible to seats

in the Grand Divisions; no quarterly returns were required; nor were the rejections or expulsions recorded or notified.

Although the original intentions of the founders of the Order were to perfect an organization similar to that now existing, still the work was made to progress and develop itself only as the position and advance of the Order demanded. The committee of New York Division, No. 1, who drafted the first constitution for Grand Divisions, were the same individuals, with one or two exceptions, who were afterwards called upon to revise and adopt it. And although the difference between the original drafts and the instruments now in force may appear at the first sight considerable, yet upon a closer examination it will be found that they are substantially the same, and that the variations are but improvements suggested by the advance and development of the principles of the Order. The restrictions upon the powers of the *pro tem.* Grand Division, and the limited powers assumed by the acting Fountain-head, are instances in point to show that all in our government which now exists was early contemplated, but delayed to insure its proper effect and permanency by emanating from a power to which all would agree to submit. In the legislation of the Grand Division of New York, its respective action as a Grand Division, and as the Fountain-head, were in all cases distinctly separated. It had one constitution as a State Division, and another as an acting National Division. In its supreme constitution, which was comprised in a few lines, it assumed all the powers now conceded to the National Division, but during the period of its existence refrained from exercising such powers, except when necessity actually demanded their use. This delicacy was both wise and expedient. A contrary course would not only have embarrassed the final action of the National Division after its organization, but might have produced a feeling of jealousy, and created dissensions in the Order fatal to any subsequent effort to promote harmonious action.

Our constitutions, as they now exist, are, with the exception of some few points, as perfect as could be devised. The amendments of recent sessions have materially improved them; and with the alterations in the representation and terms of office, which the increase of the Order will soon render imperative, they will present a code as admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were established as that of any association now in existence. The present short term of office, and the numerous representation in our Grand Divisions, had their origin in the necessity of an early formation of the different ranks of the Order. Had the term of office in Subordinates been increased to six months, and Associates in the first year excluded from seats in the Grand Division, the organization in the several States would have been greatly retarded. These defects (if they may be so considered) can be easily remedied, and to the general satisfaction of the Order, when it shall have obtained a firm footing in all the States of the Union,—which, from present appearances, will be at no distant day.

We will now proceed to an examination of the constitutions as they now stand. The form of government is based upon that of our republic; the National Division representing our Congress, the Grand Divisions our State Legislatures, and the Subordinates towns or municipalities. The eligibility to seats in the two upper branches is the only deviation from the most democratic form of government. The reasons, however, for this peculiarity, exist in the nature of the organization. Some inducements must be offered for Brothers to take upon themselves the onerous duties of offices in Subordinates. If the passage through the chairs conferred no further privilege, and the candidate for a seat in the Grand Division could be taken from the Division at large, it would be at all times extremely difficult to fill the inferior offices. Again, the purity of the Order demands that none but those well grounded in temperance principles

should be allowed to reach the upper Divisions. This can only be tested by a probation in office. If influential individuals could, immediately upon their admission into the Order, elevate themselves to the Grand Divisions by intrigue or corruption, it might be used for sectarian or political purposes with the utmost facility. The short terms of office will, in every Division, by the time they have become sufficiently acquainted with the principles of the Order, offer a sufficient number of candidates for a proper selection. Again, the powers conferred upon the National Division would be dangerous in the hands of men who were not the known friends of the Order, and well tried in its principles. And lastly, who are so likely to do justly and truly as those who by their character and merits have been previously selected for the highest offices in the State?

The supervisory power of the National Division is made to extend only over the general affairs of the Order so far as to insure perfect uniformity of action. Special legislation is exclusively left to the Grand Divisions, or Subordinates. All inferior to the National Division are indeed restricted within certain bounds by the constitution, but these restrictions are uniform, and are carried no further than to insure a strict compliance with the objects of the organization. The constitutions do not give to the National Division any control over the funds of Subordinates. The provision of a percentage or tax for the support of the Grand Divisions is a power granted to a certain extent, which cannot be exceeded; nor is the taxation obligatory on the Grand Division. It may be reduced, or entirely omitted, by the act of the delegates of the party taxed. The percentage or tax upon the Grand Divisions may also be reduced or omitted, by the delegates of those bodies in the National Division. In fact, should the Grand Divisions drop their percentage, the National Division would be left without pecuniary support. The defining of a minimum rate of dues, benefits, &c., cannot be construed into

an assumption by the National Division of the right to control the funds of Subordinates. The national fund assessment may appear at the first glance to be a variation from the principle here laid down, and in fact was at first so considered, for which reason it was submitted to the Subordinates for their approval. A moment's reflection, however, will show that it comes under the same head as dues and benefits—the funds derived from it being under the control of the Grand Divisions, and its manner of disposition, only, left with the National Division. In a word, each Subordinate has the exclusive disposition of its funds, excepting only the percentage claimed by its Grand Division, the constitutional regulation of benefits, and, with some of the Divisions, the payment to the national fund.

As the main principle of the Order is the fidelity of its members to the pledge, the laws for the furtherance of that point are visible throughout; first in the rewards offered in benefits, &c., and second, in the penalties for its breach. Checks upon the hasty or passionate action of Subordinate and Grand Divisions, in cases of a violation of the obligation, are provided for in the right of appeal to a higher branch, where local predilections can have no influence. The odium attached to a violation of the obligation, and the pecuniary loss incurred by an expulsion, have operated, and will continue to operate, as the strongest inducements to fidelity. One admirable principle of the constitutions is the facility of admission. Any individual of fair moral character, and of good health, can become a member by the payment of a small initiation fee. The provision requiring that the applicant shall be in good health is one absolutely necessary to the safety of the Order. The weekly benefits allowed by the Sons of Temperance are larger, in proportion to the amount of admission and dues, than in any other beneficial association now in existence. We are enabled, by the adherence of the members to the pledge, and their consequent

general health, to safely promise those large benefits. An indiscriminate admission, or the introduction of those who would inevitably become a charge upon the Order, however commendable it might be as an act of charity, would seriously affect the stability and prosperity of the Order.

The constitutions will require hereafter but few amendments. One of the most desirable objects now to be obtained is to give a fixed and permanent character to the laws. Innovations, as we have before remarked, are always dangerous in such organizations. They inevitably lead to unprofitable discussions, keeping the minds of the members in an unquiet state, and too frequently result in movements which future experience will condemn. It should be, in our opinion, the study of the National Division to make as few changes as possible. Multiplied laws are one of the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon an organization like ours. They cannot be understood, much less be uniformly carried into effect, by officers under the present short terms of office. They tend to render complex the simple machinery of our government, and to create distrust from the very fact of their object being misunderstood.

CHAPTER XI.

NEW YORK.

It will be remembered that our record of the Fountain-head of the Order, up to the period of the formation of the National Division, was virtually a history of its formation and general advancement in the State of New York. But little, therefore, is now left for us, but to detail its annual progress, the efforts of those most distinguished by their zeal and labors, and such incidents as will be most likely to give interest to the contents of these pages. It has been our aim from the commencement to do full justice to our Brothers of this State, for their great and untiring exertions in the development and advancement of the Order. Such of our Brothers as were directly connected with the doings of the head of the Order, we have already named. There are, however, many others in this State deserving of the warmest thanks for their zeal, devotion, and attachment to the cause. It would give us pleasure to name them all, but our limits will not permit. Should we omit the name of any who may think they deserve this small tribute of gratitude for their services, we can only apologize for the omission by saying that among so many co-workers in our beautiful association it would be indeed strange if the merits of all could be appreciated or known. Among the most prominent Brothers of New York, exclusive of those already named, are the following :

JOHN A. MAY, H. K. CUSHING, EVAN GRIFFITH, A. L. WEST, WALTER S. COSINE, ALEXANDER YOUNG, WM. TATE, HENRY LLOYD, THOS. H. OAKLEY, W. P. SCHOLFIELD, S. R. KIRBY, T. S. SHEPHERD, W. EDMONDS, A. C. FLANNAGAN,

R. T. TRALL, LUKE HASSERT, WARREN ROCKWELL, E. S. LATHAM, S. W. CRONK, WILSON SMALL, WM. A. CROMWELL, ANDREW H. HOGINS, J. S. POOL, CHARLES A. ATWATER, F. W. GILLEY, D. V. BARNARD, JAMES DE REVERE, and W. A. CAMPBELL.

On the formation of the National Division, the Grand Division of New York surrendered up the books, papers, and funds belonging to the Fountain-head, and applied for a State charter in the name of all the first Worthy Patriarchs of the then existing Divisions in the State, excluding the name of GEORGE P. PARKER, first W. P. of Columbia Division, No. 10, and inserting that of S. R. KIRBY. No business of sufficient importance to require particular notice came before the Grand Division, until its annual session in October, 1844. Immediately upon organizing, they proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. At the first ballot, EVAN GRIFFITH, Esq., received a majority, and was declared duly elected. Brother GRIFFITH, however, declined the honor conferred upon him, on the ground that his business would not permit him to attend to the duties of the office, and, after some discussion, his resignation was reluctantly accepted. The following Brothers were then elected with great unanimity :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — A. D. WILSON.

Grand Worthy Associate — S. R. KIRBY.

Grand Scribe — LUKE HASSERT.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN A. MAY.

Grand Chaplain — JOHN SANDAVER.

Grand Conductor — D. A. STIVERS.

Grand Sentinel — WM. EDMONDS.

For a notice of the services of Brother OLIVER, while acting as G. W. P. of the State, we shall confine ourselves to the vote of thanks passed unanimously by the Grand Division; that expressing fully all we could say upon the subject :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division be and are hereby tendered to P. G. W. Patriarch, JOHN W. OLIVER, for the very signal and valuable services he has rendered our Order while occupying the distinguished position from which he this night retires. And we, the Grand Division of the State of New York, feel perfectly certain that the whole course of our Brother, as presiding officer, has been dictated by the sternest honesty of purpose, joined with a sincere and creditable desire to maintain inviolate the rules and usages of our Order.

It was voted that the above be published in the *Organ*, *Sun*, and *Tribune* newspapers, and that an official copy be sent to each Subordinate Division in the State.

The returns made for the year from October, 1843, to October, 1844, were as follows :

Number of contributing members,	4,104
“ “ Deaths during the year,	14
“ “ Expelled, “ “	54
“ “ Reinstated, “ “	28
Benefits paid last six months,	\$894 00
Funds on hand,	\$5,517 01
Number of Divisions,	45

The proceedings of the Grand Division up to its annual session in October, 1845, contain little of general interest to the Order, with the exception of the action of Caledonia Division, No. 31, and the proceedings in the premises by the Grand Division. The Brothers of Caledonia Division, having become disaffected without any justifiable cause, declared themselves independent of the Grand Division, refusing to pay the percentage constitutionally claimed, and denying its right to control their action. As this was the first case of the kind that had occurred in the Order, it of course created much excitement and perplexity. Nothing but the most prompt and decisive action would prevent its being made hereafter a precedent by other Divisions for any insubordination that a factious few might determine upon. At a meeting of the Grand Division, held on the 27th of September, the subject was acted upon, and after a full investigation of all

the circumstances of the case, a resolve passed with the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, declaring the charter and all the property of the Division forfeited. This prompt movement at once brought the members to reflection. Forty-eight of their number disavowed the entire proceedings, and joined in a petition to the Grand Division to return them the charter and property, and allow them to reorganize as a Division. The petition was referred to a special committee with full powers. The charter was returned, and the Division is now one of the most flourishing in the city of New York.

At the annual session in 1845, the following Brothers were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — GEORGE HALL.

Grand Worthy Associate — WARREN ROCKWELL.

Grand Scribe — LUKE HASSERT.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN A. MAY.

Grand Chaplain — GEORGE D. SUTTON.

Grand Conductor — GEORGE M. RADLEY.

Grand Sentinel — A. P. McNAUGHTON.

On the retirement of G. W. P., WILSON, and G. W. A., KIRBY, a vote of thanks was passed by the Division, thanking them for the able manner in which they had performed the duties of their several offices. Both Brothers, WILSON and KIRBY, were gentlemen of high standing, and distinguished physicians in the city of New York; they had long been engaged in the temperance movement, and had been among the first to join the Order, and labor zealously in its advancement. Brother WILSON has been for many years one of the most active men in the city in supporting the primary Washingtonian meetings.

The following are extracts from the report of the G. S.:

Whole number of contributing members,	7496
Whole number of Subordinate Divisions,	92
Number of initiations during the year,	3392
Amount of funds on hand,	\$11,313 45

In perusing the records of the New York Grand Division, from its formation to the present time, we have been forcibly struck by the great amount of labor that has been performed by that body. They have in fact been the pioneers in the work of digesting a code of laws for the local government of the Order, not only in their own, but in other States of the Union. An examination of the laws in force in the several Grand Divisions will clearly show that they have not only their origin, but are in most cases the exact words of those of New York. The early and more rapid advance in that State compelled them, at an earlier date than others, to direct their attention to the establishment of necessary laws. The want of such laws in other States led to the adoption of those already provided by the experience of this State; finding them to work well, they have become fixed and permanent. Thus, by a happy combination of circumstances, an uniformity of action has been given to the Order of more power to insure general harmony than any legislation of the National Division could have effected in years. The same remarks may with propriety be applied in regard to the decisions in cases of appeal from Subordinates. The principles laid down in these cases by the Grand Division of New York have been sound and clear, and have formed a foundation for those of other States which has prevented much cavilling and dissension. We do not mean in these remarks to undervalue the labors of other Grand Divisions, for we fully believe, that had any other of the States been placed in the position of New York, in regard to the Order, that about the same result would have followed. But we name it to exhibit one of those fortunate circumstances that among others have combined to consolidate and harmonize our beautiful organization, and give it a character for permanency which its most sanguine friends could not have anticipated at its formation.

At the annual session in October, 1846, G. W. P., HALL,

8*

made a voluminous and most excellent report upon the state of the Order, showing the rapid advance it had made in the State, and its then flourishing condition. G. S., HASSERT, also made an able report, from which the following abstract is taken, as a statement of the condition of the Order at this time.

Increase of Divisions during the last year,	84
Number of chartered Divisions, Oct., 1846,	183
" " contributing members,	13,721
Dues and fees paid in the year,	\$48,011 33
Benefits paid " " " 	\$17,500 00
Funds on hand,	\$25,755 80
Initiated during the year,	6225

The following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the ensuing year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES KENNEDY.

Grand Worthy Associate — CHARLES BARTLETT.

Grand Scribe — LUKE HASSERT.

Grand Treasurer — J. A. MAY.

Grand Chaplain — G. D. SUTTON.

Grand Conductor — C. S. MILLER.

Grand Sentinel — W. P. SCHOLEFIELD.

We would here insert a few words in relation to the retiring Grand officers. G. W. P., HALL, has been for many years one of the most active and efficient workers in the temperance movement, and has stood deservedly high in the opinion of his friends, as an honest and upright citizen. So zealous has he been in the good work, that some years since he fitted up a large and spacious hall in one of his own buildings at Brooklyn, and has since given the free use of it for Washingtonian meetings. Although he has not been a prominent worker in the general advance of the Order, yet his influence has had great weight, and he richly deserves, and no doubt has, the warmest thanks of the Brothers in this State. G. W. A., WARREN ROCKWELL, of Hudson, has been for many years an ardent friend and laborer in the

cause, and done much to advance the Order; he is a gentleman of high standing, having many warm friends and no enemies.

The following are the returns made by this State to the National Division, in June, 1847:

Number of Divisions,	225
“ admitted,	9326
“ expelled,	504
“ deaths,	69
Violated the pledge,	380
Reinstated,	205
Contributing members,	15,313
Cash received,	\$48,240 27
Paid for benefits,	\$19,358 80
Cash on hand,	\$26,447 21
Number of representatives,	1100

At the annual session in October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — J. S. GRAHAM.

Grand Worthy Associate — D. P. BARNARD.

Grand Scribe — LUKE HASSERT.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN A. MAY.

Grand Chaplain — WARREN ROCKWELL.

Grand Conductor — DANIEL CADY.

Grand Sentinel — THOMAS LESLIE.

The number of Divisions at this time in the State, (March, 1848,) is about 360, and the number of contributing members about 30,000.

CHAPTER XII.

NEW JERSEY.

THIS State has the honor of being the second in which the Order was introduced, and the first to receive a Grand charter, the Grand Division of New York not having been chartered until after the formation of the National Division. At the first meeting of the *pro tem.* Grand Division of New York, Newark Division, No. 1, of New Jersey, was chartered, and instituted on the 15th of December, 1842, JOHN P. JOHALEMON being elected W. P., and FRANCIS L. BEERS, W. A. This was the first Division of our Order ever chartered, and the first opened in due form, — the charter of New York Division, No. 1, not having been voted until the 29th of the same month. All the *pro tem.* Grand officers of New York were present on the occasion. The number of applicants for the charter was eight, all of whom had been previously initiated in New York Division, No. 1. It will be seen, on reference to the history of the National Division, that the *pro tem.* Grand Division, or Fountain-head, was originally formed by the W. P.'s and W. A.'s of the first Division, and five delegates from Division No. 1, of New York, and a like number from Division No. 1, of New Jersey. So short a time transpired between the opening of Newark Division and the institution of the constitutional Grand Division of New York, that the five delegates from New Jersey never took their seats, and we believe never were appointed. For nearly one year there was but one Division in the State, consisting of less than 100 members.

On the 29th of November, 1843, Fidelity Division, No. 2, was opened in Jersey city; and on the 27th of December following, Charity Division, No. 3, of Newark, — the cere-

monies in both cases being performed by the Grand officers of New York, assisted by the members of Newark Division, No. 1. An application for a charter for Liberty Division, No. 4, of Newark, was presented on the 8th of January, 1844, and the petition granted, and on the same day another petition for a Grand Division was presented, and that also granted. The number of contributing members at this time did not exceed two hundred.

On the 25th of January, the Grand Division was instituted at Newark, at the hall of Newark Division, No. 1, by the G. W. P. and the officers of the Grand Division of New York. The following Brothers were elected officers for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — D. W. MORRIS.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES FLEMING.

Grand Scribe — WM. L. MEEKER.

Grand Chaplain — C. W. ROGERS.

Grand Treasurer — J. R. CROCKETT.

Grand Conductor — HENRY STEELE.

Grand Sentinel — S. S. PIERSON.

The organization of this first Grand Division was an incident of great interest to the Order generally. Its advance during the first year had been slow but sure, but its form of government being as yet incomplete, its permanency was in a measure doubtful. A new link in the grand chain that was hereafter to bind the Order together could not fail of being hailed as a happy and fortunate augury of future prosperity.

One of the first acts of the Fountain-head, after the establishment of the Order in New Jersey, was to grant to the Grand Division of that State concurrent jurisdiction with it in granting Subordinate charters for other States. We have had occasion heretofore to speak of this peculiar feature in the action of the Grand Division of New York. The primary power of the Order was of right, and by the general

assent, vested in them ; and it is not probable that, had they assumed an exclusive jurisdiction in the granting of charters, and appropriated the funds received for the same, any objections would have been made ; yet, to assure the general harmony, they voluntarily relinquished the privilege both to New Jersey and Connecticut. The Grand Division of New Jersey, under the concession, granted charters to the following Divisions out of that State : — Crystal Fount, No. 3, of District of Columbia ; Sampson, No. 4, and Marshall, No. 3, of Virginia ; Hope, No. 3, and Pennsylvania, No. 4, of Pennsylvania.

At the annual session of October, 1844, held at the hall of Liberty Division, in Newark, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the year : —

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES FLEMMING.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES L. MEEKER.

Grand Scribe — N. C. BALL.

Grand Treasurer — J. R. CROCKETT.

Grand Chaplain — HENRY MORSE.

Grand Conductor — BENJAMIN F. YARD.

Grand Sentinel — WM. H. TRAVIN.

The report at this session shows seven Divisions in the State, and not exceeding four hundred contributing members, — a progress not over flattering after two years of exertion. The Order, however, now commenced rapidly to advance. Brother B. F. YARD, who was appointed D. G. W. P. for West Jersey, made great and very successful exertions to spread the Order over his section of the State. During the ensuing year, twelve additional Divisions were opened. The number of contributing members added we have not the means of showing, as no regular returns were made. At the October session, in 1845, held at the hall of Liberty Division, No. 4, of Newark, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the year : —

Grand Worthy Patriarch — BENJAMIN F. YARD.

Grand Worthy Associate — WM. A. CANN.

Grand Scribe — JAMES SILVEY.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN R. CROCKETT.

Grand Chaplain — N. C. BALL.

Grand Conductor — L. M. HENDERSON.

Grand Sentinel — CORNELIUS HUGHES.

The thanks of the Grand Division was voted at the last session to P. G. W. P., MORRIS, for the faithful and able manner in which he had performed the duties of G. W. P., and a similar vote was passed at this session to P. G. W. P., FLEMING; both of these gentlemen had been among the early pioneers of the Order, and had done great service in its establishment, both in their labors and valuable influence.

The year 1845-46 was a memorable one in the rapid extension of the organization over the State. G. W. P., YARD made the tour of the whole State at his own expense, and used every possible exertion to establish Divisions. So successful was he, that, at the October session of 1846, held at Newark, in the hall of Liberty Division, No. 4, twenty-nine new Divisions were reported as having been chartered during the year, over doubling the number at the last session, making 49 Divisions in the State, and near three thousand contributing members.

The following Brothers were elected Grand officers at this session : —

Grand Worthy Patriarch — L. M. HENDERSON.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES B. MCNAIR.

Grand Scribe — HENRY B. HOWELL, JR.

Grand Treasurer — DAVID N. WILEY.

Grand Chaplain — NATHANIEL C. BALL.

Grand Conductor — JAMES R. STEWART.

Grand Sentinel — THEODORE WILLIAMS.

The advance of the Order in New Jersey, in comparison with the population of the State, has been far greater than

that of nearly all the other States, and, in fact, places her the second or third in the Union. In no jurisdiction has there been more conspicuous instances of individual exertion. Among those whose early labors in our advance deserve particular notice, we would name Brothers J. P. JORALEMON, D. W. MORRIS, JAMES FLEMMING, WM. L. MEEKER, WM. A. CANN, H. B. HOWELL, Jr., B. F. YARD, and L. M. HENDERSON. The general affairs of the Order in this State have been conducted with great harmony and an uncommon unanimity of feeling and interest. The selection of Grand officers has been judicious, and calculated to sustain the character and influence of the Order.

The position of the Order in the State, by the returns made to the National Division at the June session of 1847, was as follows : —

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	63
Number of contributing members,	3801
Admitted during the year,	2486
Expelled " " "	189
Deaths " " "	12
Receipts " " "	\$14,608 95
Benefits paid " " "	2463 12
Funds on hand,	7,185 57

At the annual session in October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — SAMUEL A. DOBBINS.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES R. STEWART.

Grand Scribe — HENRY B. HOWELL, Jr.

Grand Treasurer — DAVID N. WILEY.

Grand Chaplain — NATHANIEL C. BALL.

Grand Conductor — JACOB S. YARD.

Grand Sentinel — ELI LANNING.

The State now contains (March, 1848) 85 Divisions, and about 6000 contributing members.

CHAPTER XIII.

MARYLAND.

THE introduction of the Order into Maryland originated from the appointment of a committee of one from each of the then existing Subordinate Divisions, and one delegate from the acting Fountain-head, who were appointed for the purpose of representing the Order in a temperance celebration in Baltimore, on the 5th of April, 1843. Power was given to the delegation to charter and institute Divisions of the Order. For a more particular account of their proceedings, we refer to the third chapter of our history, (of the Fountain-head.) Brothers OLIVER, TATE, and POOL, remained in Baltimore after the departure of the other delegates, and with the valuable assistance of our late Brother, ROBERT NEILSON, succeeded in obtaining the necessary number of signatures to an application for a charter, and Baltimore Division, No. 1, was formally instituted on the evening of April 6th, 1843 — making this State the third in point of time in the introduction of the Order. The first Division in the District of Columbia was opened on the same day, but at a later hour in the evening. ROBERT NEILSON was elected the first W. P.

This was the only Division in the State up to December following. Its progress was extremely slow, and it encountered much opposition. It is unnecessary here to detail the character and extent of this opposition, as it was similar to that experienced in other States, and of which, and its causes, we have had occasion heretofore to speak at some length. In September, the Division contained but twenty-six members, and in December but forty. On the 18th of December following, the Grand Division of New York granted a charter

to Maryland Division, No. 2, empowering Brothers NEILSON, WRIGHT, and SEGUIN, of Baltimore Division, No. 1, to institute the same. On the 4th of January, 1844, the Grand Division of New York granted charters for Howard Division, No. 3, and Mount Vernon, No. 4, empowering the above-named Brothers to institute them.

The constitutional number of Subordinates being now chartered, preparations were made for obtaining a Grand Division charter. At this time there were but ninety-three contributing members in the State. The Grand Division was chartered by the Fountain-head on the 5th of February, 1844, and formally instituted by G. W. P., J. W. OLIVER, of New York, on the 5th of March following. ROBERT NEILSON, of Baltimore, No. 1, was elected first G. W. P., and WILLIAM E. WRIGHT, of the same Division, G. W. A. The advance of the Order still continued slow, although great exertions were made to spread a knowledge of its principles over the State. At the annual session in October, 1844, the organization having been then eighteen months in the State, there were but five Subordinate Divisions, and 151 contributing members. In this estimate is included Marion Division, No. 5, of Richmond, Va., then under its jurisdiction. At this session, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the term : —

Grand Worthy Patriarch — WILLIAM E. WRIGHT.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN F. SEGUIN.

Grand Scribe — THOMAS R. JEFFREYS.

Grand Treasurer — JOSEPH W. STEWART.

Grand Chaplain — JOHN CRANER.

Grand Conductor — JOHN MCCLURE.

Grand Sentinel — G. R. NETTER.

After this session, the Order began gradually to advance, and extend itself out of Baltimore. At the next annual session, in October, 1845, there were sixteen Subordinate Divisions, and 927 contributing members, making an advance

in the past year, of twelve Divisions and 776 members. At this session, JOHN A. THOMPSON was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch, and JAMES YOUNG, Grand Worthy Associate.

At the October session of 1846, the Order indicated a continued and steady advance; there were thirty-five Subordinate Divisions and about 2400 contributing members, being over double the increase of the preceding year. During the previous term, great exertions had been made by the officers of the Grand Division and the Brothers generally to spread information in regard to the Order. JAMES YOUNG was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch, and THOMAS TURNER, Grand Worthy Associate. The returns of this State made at the annual session of the National Division in June, 1847, were as follows:

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	44
Contributing members,	3130
Expelled for violation of the Pledge, &c.,	186
Deaths for the year,	13
Paid for benefits during the year,	\$1,109 26
Funds on hand,	\$8,154 85
Total receipts for the year,	\$11,155 58

At the annual session in October, 1847, the following were the Grand officers elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JACOB M. JENNINGS.
Grand Worthy Associate — JOSEPH W. STEWART.
Grand Scribe — WILLIAM H. GOBRIGHT.
Grand Treasurer — THOMAS TROTTER.
Grand Chaplain — REV. E. E. ALLEN.
Grand Conductor — H. J. SCARFF.
Grand Sentinel — JAMES WILSON.

The present number of Divisions (March, 1848) is 70, and of contributing members about 4000.

Soon after the establishment of the Order in this State, a proposition was started by its friends to erect a temple at Baltimore, for the general use of the Association. It was pro-

posed to be done by a general contribution of all the members, each paying the sum of twelve and a half cents quarterly, the amount so collected to be invested in a sinking fund until a sufficient sum should be provided to authorize the commencement of the work. Interest, at the rate of six per cent., was to be paid in rent or otherwise upon the amounts severally contributed through each Division, and on the completion of the work, the whole cost was to be merged in an available stock, and the same distributed *pro rata* on the contributions. The plan was an admirable one, honorable to its projectors, and calculated eminently to advance and perpetuate the Brotherhood. Could it have been perfected by a voluntary contribution on the part of the Subordinates, it would have placed the State far beyond any other in harmonious action. So zealous, however, were the Brothers to advance in the work, that the aid of the Grand Division was called in, and a compulsory law passed, making it obligatory upon Subordinates to contribute. This was plainly unconstitutional, and a precedent extremely dangerous.

The allowance of Grand Divisions to tax their Subordinates above the constitutional per centage, was an invasion of one of the established principles of the Order, which, if allowed, would not only lead to dangerous excesses, but destroy the harmony and independence of the Subordinates. Some of the Divisions refusing to comply with the requisitions made upon them, the Grand Division, acting under certain alterations they had made in the constitutions of the Order, proceeded to suspend and forfeit the charters of objecting Divisions. On an appeal made to the National Division, at the session of 1847, the action of the Grand Division was declared void in such suspensions and forfeitures of charters, and the subject was referred to the M. W. Patriarch for an amicable adjustment. We are now pleased to say that from the excellent conduct of M. W. P., WHITE, and the conciliating course pursued by him, there is every reason to rejoice

that this matter has been amicably adjusted, and an ample fund voluntarily contributed for the erection of the temple.

As Maryland had the honor of being the first to set in motion the great Washingtonian movement, it might of course be expected that our Order would not fail of finding zealous and powerful friends there. Among the first and foremost, we may rank the late P. G. W. P., NEILSON. Of the amiable and exemplary character of this Brother we have before spoken in our record of the National Division. We are largely indebted to his influence in the early days of the Order for its advancement in the public favor; and in the last days of his valuable life for his counsels in the National Division. Among others who have devoted much valuable time and labor toward our success, we would name Brothers W. E. WRIGHT, JOHN A. THOMPSON, JAMES YOUNG, THOMAS TURNER, E. D. WILLIAMS, A. REESE, W. G. GORSUCH, THOS. R. JEFFREYS, JOSEPH W. STEWART, THOMAS TROTTON, Dr. T. L. MURPHY, Dr. J. M. JENNINGS, W. A. GOBRIGHT, and JOHN C. GOBRIGHT.

9*

CHAPTER XIV.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It will be recollected that a delegation from the first five Divisions of the Order, consisting of Brothers OLIVER, GRIFFITH, TATE, POOL, and GREENE, to which Bro. SNOW was added by the acting Grand Division of New York, were sent to attend the celebration in Baltimore on the 5th of April, 1843. On their return, Brothers OLIVER, TATE and POOL, opened a Division under the name of Philadelphia Division, No. 1, April 7th, 1843. The number of applicants for a charter we have not been able to ascertain, but they could not have exceeded ten. It was with extreme difficulty that our now enthusiastic Brothers of Pennsylvania could be induced to enter into the organization. They viewed the proceeding as dangerous to the cause, unnecessary and inexpedient. The same opposition against which the Order had to contend in other States, — that of the leaders in the Washingtonian movement, — was most strongly exhibited here. At the end of seven months after its organization, the first Division contained but 69 contributing members, and of those but a small number were constant in their attendance. Among those who by their zeal and labors contributed to sustain the Order at this period, Brothers PETER LOGAN and P. S. WHITE were conspicuous.

The second Division (Washington, No. 2) was not chartered until January 4th, 1844, nine months after the first. From the opening of the second Division, the Order began steadily to advance in numbers and influence. The rapid increase in New York and New Jersey had opened the eyes of the lukewarm, and exposed clearly the destiny of the organization. In March, 1844, Hope Division, No. 3, of

Philadelphia, and shortly after, Pennsylvania Division, No. 4, were chartered and opened under the authority of the Grand Division of New Jersey. The constitutional number of Divisions requisite to entitle the State to a Grand Division being chartered, the same was instituted on the 26th of April, 1844, by G. W. P., OLIVER, acting for the then Fountain-head. PHILIP S. WHITE was elected the first G. W. Patriarch, and JAMES B. WOOD, the first G. W. Associate. So long continued was the prejudice against the Order in this State, that at the organization of the National Division, in June, 1844, there were but seven Divisions, containing less than 300 contributing members. Under the energetic administration of Bro. WHITE, the Order began rapidly to extend. The addresses delivered by the G. W. P., in an extensive tour made by him during his official term, were productive of much good. Valuable aid was also extended by the *Philadelphia Temperance Standard*, and the *Doylestown Olive Branch*, both papers of extensive circulation and ably conducted, which freely opened their columns for the use of the Order. At the annual session in October, 1844, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Grand Worthy Associate — GEORGE M. COOPER.

Grand Scribe — GEORGE CROSBY.

Grand Treasurer — GEORGE P. SNYDER.

Grand Chaplain — WM. FARSON.

Grand Conductor — ROBERT B. PARKINSON.

Grand Sentinel — GEORGE F. MILLER.

The returns were as follows :

Number of Divisions,	11
Contributing members,	514
Receipts,	\$1,055

The Order, having now become firmly established, commenced, under the direction of G. W. P., FLORENCE, that rapid increase which has so signally marked this State. At

the second session of the National Division, in June, 1845, there were 47 Divisions, containing 4000 members. At the annual session in October of the same year, the following were the returns :

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	83
“ “ contributing members,	5777
Receipts for the year,	\$19,783
Initiated during the year,	2468

And the following officers were elected :

<i>Grand Worthy Patriarch</i> —	FREDERICK A. FICKARDT.
<i>Grand Worthy Associate</i> —	GEORGE CROSBY.
<i>Grand Scribe</i> —	SAMUEL J. PICKANDS.
<i>Grand Chaplain</i> —	Rev. EZRA STILES ELY.
<i>Grand Treasurer</i> —	E. TRACY.
<i>Grand Sentinel</i> —	J. M. WILSON.

We have nothing to record of general interest up to the annual session of 1846. The rapid advance of the Order and the general, nay, almost universal, harmony that has prevailed in the State, is the highest eulogium that can be offered to the past executive officers. On the retiring of each from office, highly complimentary votes of thanks were passed, and substantial expressions of confidence and esteem presented. In October, 1846, there were in the State 192 Subordinate Divisions, and 15,676 contributing members. The following were elected Grand officers for the year :

<i>Grand Worthy Patriarch</i> —	GEORGE CROSBY.
<i>Grand Worthy Associate</i> —	E. F. BLECK.
<i>Grand Scribe</i> —	SAMUEL J. PICKANDS.
<i>Grand Treasurer</i> —	E. TRACY.
<i>Grand Chaplain</i> —	W. G. E. AGNEW.
<i>Grand Conductor</i> —	J. N. HENDERSON.
<i>Grand Sentinel</i> —	G. W. WENTLING.

One of the principal causes of the rapid advance of the Order in Pennsylvania has been found in her admirable selection of Grand officers. It has been the means of drawing into the Order from its first commencement men of high

character and standing, and has given the organization a popularity and respectability in that State, second to none in the Union. The distinctive character which is exhibited in the Subordinate Divisions there, the large proportion of well-educated and influential men that attend, and the evident pride and satisfaction they take in the success of the Order, is the strongest guarantee of its advance and perpetuity. Laborers are never wanting in any moral cause where those most interested in its success are in character and education above the influence of a contemptible jealousy of individual notoriety, and too elevated to prostitute individual influence to private gain.

The exertions of a few prominent Brothers have spread the Order over the State in an extremely short period of time. Not content with dispensing its blessings among the English population, they have by their influence obtained a translation of the ceremonies and laws into the German language, obtained a large grant from the Grand Division of the State for the purpose of sending agents among the German population, and have already opened several Divisions, thus introducing the Order and the cause into a class of population that have, up to the time of this movement, stood universally indifferent. So pleased are the Germans with the organization, that it is not only likely to have a controlling influence over them in this country, but measures have already been taken to introduce it into the "Father-land."

The following were the returns made by the State to the National Division in June, 1847 :

Number admitted during the year,	11,000
Suspended, " " "	324
Expelled, " " "	1,171
Deaths, " " "	121
Violated the pledge, " " "	1,370
Violated the pledge second time,	115
Reinstated,	403
Contributing members,	21,220

Amount of dues paid in,	\$75,613 85
Paid in benefits,	\$14,618 32
Cash on hand,	\$31,951 79
Representatives to Grand Division,	592
Per cent. paid, " "	\$3,347 77

At the annual session in October, 1847, the following gentlemen were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — ROBERT M. FOUST.

Grand Worthy Associate — PAUL B. CARTER.

Grand Scribe — SAMUEL J. PICKANDS.

Grand Treasurer — E. TRACY.

Grand Chaplain — REV. R. D. MORRIS.

Grand Conductor — CLAYTON ALLEN.

Grand Sentinel — DANIEL M'GINLEY.

We regret our inability to give more in detail the early history of the Order in this State. We have used great exertions to obtain information from its early records, and from the early actors in the work ; but the paucity of the one, and the delay of forwarding notes by the other, has compelled us to collate the above from such documents as we had in our possession. We are surprised to find the published journals of the Grand Division in this State almost totally silent upon one of the most important points,—the statistics of the Order.

It has been our custom to name those in each State who have been most conspicuous in the early advance of the Order, but they are so numerous in this State that we fear we shall do great injustice in attempting to designate them. We will, however, give a few, disclaiming any intention of detracting from the deserved merit of many omitted : Brothers P. S. WHITE, Col. T. B. FLORENCE, F. A. FICKARDT, GEORGE CROSBY, J. B. WOOD, G. M. COOPER, E. A. BLECK, S. J. PICKANDS, REV. E. S. ELY, JOHN C. SIMS, ROBERT WILLIAMS, ROBERT M. FOUST, Dr. HENRY GIBBONS, of the *Standard*, and F. P. SELLERS, of the *Olive Branch*.

There are now (March, 1848) about 330 Divisions in this State, and upwards of 27,000 members.

CHAPTER XV.

CONNECTICUT.

THE application for a charter for Washington Division, No. 1, to be located at Danbury, Connecticut, was acted upon in the Fountain-head on the 10th of April, 1843. A resolution passed that Bro. E. L. SNOW visit Danbury, and if he should find the applicants for the charter suitable persons, he be instructed to open the Division. Acting under the instructions given him, Bro. SNOW soon after opened the Division. Danbury is a small interior town, upon the extreme western line of the State, its population limited, and strongly prejudiced against secret societies. It was not to be expected, that, planted in such a position, with the jealousy of the people strongly excited against the Order, it would increase to any extent. For about eleven months it stood alone, the only Division in the State. The members few in number, with no one among them capable or willing to publicly advocate the principles of the Order, still it stood manfully up against opposition, and continued its organization under circumstances that would have discouraged men engaged in a less holy cause. Connecticut is deeply indebted to those worthy Brothers of Washington Division who sustained, for so long a period, in the State the germ of our organization, and finally gave it a firm footing.

In the winter of 1843-4, great exertions were made by the Brothers to spread a knowledge of the Order in the surrounding towns. Brothers STURDEVANT, BISHOP, SEELY, and BIRDSALL, were conspicuous in their efforts. The result was shown in the application to the Fountain-head, on February 26th, 1844, for three new charters, viz., Concord Division,

No. 2, of Norwalk, Franklin Division, No. 3, of Brookfield, and Bethel Division, No. 4, of Bethel,—the last named Division being, at the time, composed of fifteen Brothers of Washington, No. 1, who were residents of Bethel. On the 8th of April following, a charter was granted to Harmony Division, No. 5, to be located at New Haven. The Order having now spread over the south-western section of the State, and there being the constitutional number of Subordinates to allow the formation of a Grand Division, arrangements were made, an application forwarded to the Fountainhead, and a charter for that purpose granted, the whole number of contributing members at that time being 126. On the 10th of May, 1844, G. W. P., JOHN W. OLIVER, of New York, officiated in the opening and installation of the officers of the Grand Division, at the hall of Washington Division, No. 1, at Danbury. The following Brothers were present, as delegates: P. W. P.'s, HIRAM L. STURDEVANT, JUDAH P. CROSBY, AMOS BISHOP, ELBERT BIRDSALL, and W. P., IRA HODGES, of Washington, No. 1, W. P., HIRAM A. GRAY, of Franklin Division, No. 3, W. P., NATHAN SEELY, Jr., W. A., EZEKIEL S. DREW, of Bethel, No. 4. The following Brothers were elected Grand officers:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — HIRAM L. STURDEVANT.

Grand Scribe — NATHAN SEELY, JR.

Grand Treasurer — JUDAH P. CROSBY.

Grand Conductor — HIRAM A. GRAY.

Grand Sentinel — ELBERT BIRDSALL.

A number of the constitutional delegates not having been able to attend this meeting, the election of Grand Worthy Associate and Grand Chaplain was postponed to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 7th of June following. At that meeting a vote was passed admitting all the then Worthy Associates of Subordinate Divisions as members of the Grand Division, and the remaining offices were filled as follows:

Grand Worthy Associate — LOUIS L. BEECHER.

Grand Chaplain — JAMES A. QUINTARD.

Acting Past Grand Worthy Patriarch — AMOS BISHOP.

The opening of the Grand Division gave new energy to the Order in this State, and in a measure called the public attention to its objects and its principles; still, however, it was the subject of great jealousy as a supposed secret organization. A majority of the leaders in the Washingtonian movement and the Orthodox churches set their faces against it as a dangerous innovation upon the old and established means used to advance the cause of temperance. Here, as in some other States, the Order was associated in the public mind with Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and unscrupulously condemned without a hearing. Upon such a soil the harvest was uncertain and the laborers consequently few. Men of talent and eloquence, capable of presenting favorably before the public the necessity and advantages of such an organization in carrying out the great moral reformation of the day, could hardly be found willing to sacrifice their position in society by advocating that which the majority unqualifiedly condemned. As might have been expected, under such unfavorable circumstances, the Order made but slow progress, although the most untiring exertions were made by the Brethren.

At the annual session in October, 1844, held at Bethel, near Danbury, the following was the report of the condition of the Order:

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	7
“ of contributing members,	236
Amount of funds on hand,	\$483 53

No Brother, up to this time, had been expelled from the Order for a violation of the pledge. Some time previous to this, an arrangement had been made with the *Fountain*, an extensively circulated temperance newspaper, for a column to be devoted exclusively to the Order. The high standing

of the paper, and the able manner in which the column had been filled, had done much to promote success and advance the cause. At this meeting a committee was appointed by the Division to continue the connection with the *Fountain*, and it has since remained one of the most able and influential papers devoted to the Order.

The following Brothers were elected officers for the year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — LOUIS L. BEECHER.

Grand Worthy Associate — NATHAN SEELY, JR.

Grand Scribe — AMOS BISHOP.

Grand Treasurer — JUDAH P. CROSEY.

Grand Chaplain — JAMES A. QUINTARD.

Grand Conductor — JAMES B. FOOT.

Grand Sentinel — JAMES S. CLARK.

At a special session held at Danbury, December 19th, P. W. P., WILLIAM EDMUNDS, of New York, who had been long and favorably known as a zealous and able advocate, was employed to travel in the State, promulgate the principles of the Order, and establish Subordinate Divisions. He succeeded in opening eleven Divisions, and did signal service in spreading a knowledge of our objects.

At the session in July, 1845, it was resolved by the Grand Division, that, if the consent of the National Division could be obtained, the future sessions should be held at New Haven. It will be seen, by a reference to the map, that the geographical position of Danbury was such as to render it a totally unsuitable place for the meetings of the Division. New Haven was not only centrally situated, but in the most densely populated part of the State, and in a region opening the widest field for the progress of the Order. The application for a removal was granted, and its present position, we believe, gives general satisfaction.

At the annual session held at New Haven, October, 1845, the officers elected were as follows :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — EDMUND B. COOK.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES S. CLARK.

At the annual session in October, 1846, the following were elected officers for the year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES H. PERRY, of Bridgeport.

Grand Worthy Associate — D. H. MOORE, of New Haven.

Grand Scribe — L. L. BEECHER, of New Haven.

Grand Treasurer — A. L. STONE, of Middletown.

Grand Chaplain — NOAH KELSEY, of Milford.

Grand Conductor — E. C. BOOTH, of Middletown.

Grand Sentinel — H. Z. NORTON, of New Haven.

The returns made to the National Division in June, 1847, were as follows :

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	36
" " contributing members,	1957
Violated the pledge,	92
Reinstated,	47
Deaths,	8
Paid for benefits,	\$2,888 08
Funds on hand,	3,823 98

At the annual session, in October, 1847, the following were elected officers for the year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — A. L. STONE, of Middletown.

Grand Worthy Associate — A. L. WILLIAMS, of Brookfield.

Grand Scribe — JAMES H. PERRY, of Southport.

Grand Treasurer — H. N. HAWKINS, of Birmingham.

Grand Chaplain — F. W. SMITH, of Birmingham.

Grand Conductor — JUDSON CURTIS, of Stepney.

Grand Sentinel — W. W. NORTON, of Berlin.

There are at this time (March, 1848) 53 Subordinate Divisions in the State, containing about 4000 members ; a number, considering its extent and population, surpassed but by two or three States in the Union. And from the zeal and energy at present displayed, we have reason to think she will soon be unsurpassed by any. Connecticut contains the right kind of materials for the Order, and the right kind of men to use them. And from the uninterrupted harmony, and admirable devotion to the cause, which has thus far been

displayed by our Brothers, we have the fullest confidence in our ultimate success. We have less personal acquaintance with the past Grand officers of Connecticut than with those of any other State ; but, so far as their conduct and characters have come under our observation, we have good reason to be proud of their attachment to the Order. The G. W. Patriarch for 1846-7, we had known as a soldier in the defence of civil liberty, and were proud to find him in the ranks of the Sons, fighting the battles of moral freedom. In the hands of such men as Brother PERRY, the Order would be prosperous and safe anywhere. Among a population like that of Connecticut, it cannot fail of surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

CHAPTER XVI.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In the history of the general progress of the Order, and in that of the several States, we have been enabled to stand as a spectator of the actions of others, and to calmly and dispassionately judge of them. In our past chapters we have been discoursing of others. Incidents, in which we directly bore a part, were introduced as matters of history,—reference to one's self on such occasions could hardly be accounted as egotistical. In our own State, where we have held a conspicuous position, where almost every incident of the early history of the Order is directly or indirectly associated with us, it is an unpleasant, nay more, a painful task to record them. So diffident have we been of our ability to execute the work, that we have looked about us for some Brother, who would take off our hands the onerous duty of writing under the title of this chapter; we have looked in vain, and the task, unwelcome as it must necessarily be, remains for us to perform. In the record of the rise and progress of the Order, we shall speak of men and things as they actually existed. In those cases where the writer is personally interested he will be spoken of in his official capacity. We shall pursue this plan not only from its having been previously assumed, but from the fact that there will be less appearance, at least, to us, of the weakness of self-adulation.

At the period of the introduction of the Order in Massachusetts, there was but one Washingtonian society, of any importance, in the city of Boston; that was the parent society, so called, holding their meetings in the old Museum building, in Court street. That association had been productive of much good to the cause, and had, from time to time,

been liberally patronized by donations from the friends of temperance.

Prior to the introduction of the Sons of Temperance, two Tents of Rechabites had been opened in Boston. From causes growing out of their then defective organization, they had not given satisfaction. A number who had from disaffection left that Order were satisfied of the necessity of such an organization for the promotion of the cause, and were ready to assist in any movement having that object in view. Rumors had reached Boston of the establishment of the Order of the Sons in New York, but nothing definite was known until the visit of Bro. E. L. SNOW, formerly a resident of Boston. Brother SNOW having been delegated by the acting Grand Division of New York to open Subordinate Divisions in the Eastern States, called during the forenoon of May 1st, 1843, upon a number of individuals, and invited them to meet him at Rechabite Hall, on the evening of that day, to consider on the propriety of opening a Division. The following persons were present at the meeting: C. W. DENISON, W. EASTERBROOK, LOUIS BOUTELLE, W. S. BAXTER, WM. CLARK, SAMUEL ELLIS, D. W. O'BRIEN, J. J. JOHNSON, WM. R. STACY, D. S. TARR, R. K. POTTER, N. B. SEAW, W. H. SMITH, J. K. SLATER, W. E. MELLISH, and INSLEY JEWETT. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. SNOW as chairman, and S. ELLIS as secretary. It having been voted to establish a Division, the following gentlemen were elected and installed as officers: W. S. BAXTER, W. P.; WM. R. STACY, W. A.; SAMUEL ELLIS, R. S.; W. EASTERBROOK, F. S.; LOUIS BOUTELLE, T. The meetings were subsequently held at Rechabite Hall, corner of Cornhill and Court street.

Shortly after the establishment of Washington Division, it received considerable addition to its numbers from one of the Tents of Rechabites, which threw up its charter, the most of its members joining the Division. For the first five

months our meetings were tolerably well attended, and some interest was excited; but the neglect in attendance and the total want of interest in the Order exhibited by the then leaders in the Washingtonian movement soon reduced us to the lowest ebb. So few were the contributing members, and so trifling the income of the Division, from the neglect of the old members to pay up their dues, that the Division was compelled to give up Rechabite Hall, and hire at a trifling rent the use of the Mechanics' News Room, that not being used for business purposes in the evening. The position of the Order at this period was dark indeed. The writer has frequently attended meetings at this place when there were not more than three or four Brothers present. To those who stood by the Order in this, its darkest hour, too much praise cannot be awarded.

From the News Room the Division removed to the Missionary Hall in Washington street, which was procured at a low rent. At this place we had considerable accession of numbers; our meetings, however, seldom exceeded 17 to 20. Here we had the unexpected success to initiate two gentlemen from Salem, Messrs. C. A. WEBSTER and JAMES BALCH, who shortly after obtained eight signatures to an application for a charter. We have before stated that the acting Grand Division of New York had granted authority to Washington Division, on its own request, made through their delegate, Brother ELLIS, to open Divisions in the State. Under this authority, Henfield Division was opened at Salem by Brother ELLIS, assisted by Brothers CLARK, TARR, EASTERBROOK, SWETT, H. W. SWETT, and BRIGGS. Dr. H. C. TUTTLE was installed W. P., JAMES BALCH, W. A., C. A. WEBSTER, R. S., on the evening of February 23d, 1844. From the opening of the second Division, both Divisions gradually increased in numbers, and the rapid increase of the Order in other States was more and more drawing the public attention towards it. At this time the Order in the State had no means

of communication with the public, except in occasional notices in the daily papers. The extraordinary advance of the organization, and the evident fact that it was at no distant time to supersede the Washingtonian movement, soon brought about a change in the views of the controllers of temperance papers, of which we shall hereafter speak. At the anniversary of Washington Division held at Tremont Temple on the evening of the 8th of May, 1844, Bro. ELLIS delivered an address on the principles of the Order. It being the first ever delivered on that subject in New England, and the second in the States, it was published, (after being delivered a second time at Salem,) by the request of the Divisions. The effect of the celebration was to bring in a large accession of members both in Boston and Salem.

The increase of the Order having made the organization of a National Division necessary, and it being a matter of great importance that Massachusetts should be represented, Brothers ELLIS, BURKE, SWETT and BLACKER, made great exertions to organize two new Divisions to entitle the State to a Grand Division. On the 23d of May, Boston Division was opened at Boston, and on the 25th, Bunker Hill Division of Charlestown, each of them with eight members, part of each being drawn from Washington Division. The officers were installed by Brother ELLIS, assisted by the officers of Washington Division. An application for a charter of a Grand Division was immediately forwarded and obtained, and Brother Ellis duly authorized to open the same. The following were the officers elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — SAMUEL ELLIS.

Grand Worthy Associate — WILLIAM R. STACY.

Grand Scribe — EDMUND BURKE.

Grand Treasurer — WILLIAM CLARK.

Grand Chaplain — H. C. TUTTLE.

Grand Conductor — DAVID S. TARR.

Grand Sentinel — JAMES BALCH.

Brothers ELLIS and STACY were elected delegates to the National Division. Brother STACY, however, did not attend the session. At the time of the organization of the Grand Division there were less than 140 contributing members in the State. At the annual session in October following, the Grand officers having served less than a half term, were reelected, with the exception of the Grand Conductor, in whose place P. BLANEY was elected. At the first ballot for G. W. Associate, C. A. WEBSTER was elected, who subsequently resigned, and Brother STACY was reelected.

Of the new Divisions, Bunker Hill succeeded well, the G. W. P. having delivered two addresses there, which drew much attention to the Order. Boston Division remained for nearly a year in the most wretched condition; for the first two quarters but two or three of what might be called regular meetings were held, and there was but seldom a quorum present. In a large part of the meetings, the G. W. P., who was present at almost every meeting, was compelled to preside. During the latter part of the year, the G. W. P. was obliged to take the office of F. S. and T., to endeavor to collect the large amounts due from that Division to the Grand Division, on rent of the hall occupied by them. We are happy, however, to say that it is now one of the most flourishing and excellent Divisions in this jurisdiction. During the first term of office of the G. W. P., he visited and delivered gratuitously addresses on the principles of the Order in most of the large towns in the State, and also continued the same during his second term, extending his tours into New Hampshire and Maine, opening in the last named State six Subordinates and the Grand Division.

At the first annual session in October, 1844, there were eight Subordinate Divisions in the State, containing 318 contributing members; the revenue of the Grand Division, up to October, a period of four months, was only about fifty dollars. With this trifling sum, the general expenses of the

Order in the State had to be met — but on this subject we shall have occasion to speak more at length, hereafter. In the second term of office great exertions were made to spread the Order over the State. All the efforts made were necessarily gratuitous, as there was no period during the term in which the Order had a dollar at its command. While the Washingtonians were receiving large sums from our liberal citizens to promote their views, not a solitary dollar was given to the Order. From one extent of the State to the other we were received with repulsive coldness. A spirit of jealousy appeared to pervade the whole temperance public in relation to us. The neutral decline of the feverish excitement that had attended, and followed nearly up to this period, the Washingtonian movement, was imputed, in a great measure, to the Order drawing off the active leaders from taking their usual interest in the primary meetings. The ephemeral societies of the day were pertinaciously held to as the sovereign panacea for the evils of intemperance, and the idea of a permanent organization was held as little better than moral heresy. At this distant day, our Brothers can hardly understand, and certainly cannot appreciate, the difficulties under which the early pioneers of the Order labored in its advancement. An honest difference of opinion as to expediency, or utility, was to be, and should have been, expected; but the decided and determined opposition with which we were met was unlooked for and unexpected. Fortunately for the success of the cause, the rapid and onward march of the Order in other States opened the eyes of those zealous in the reform who had rode into notice under the excitement of the Baltimore movement. Even the feeble support that was given us by the Washingtonians, at this time, was hailed as an augury of coming good; those of them who entered the ranks were elected, at once, to responsible offices. Our numbers were increasing with such rapidity that it became the interest of the temperance press to support us.

In May, just prior to the formation of the Grand Division, a column of the *New England Washingtonian* was offered to the Order, and accepted. That the result of that offer has been advantageous to both parties there can be no question. Coming as it did, at a time when most needed, it was hailed as it should have been, as a generous, friendly offering. To avail themselves of this new accession of strength, Washington Division, No. 1, appointed a committee, consisting of SAMUEL ELLIS, P. I. BLACKER, and W. R. STACY, to conduct the column. On the organization of the Grand Division, the control of the column was assigned to a committee of that body, of which the G. W. Patriarch was chairman. By the assent of the other members of the committee, the entire control was left in the hands of the G. W. P. As a means of communication with the public, that paper has done great service, for which it should have the thanks of every friend of the Order. The return it has received, in extending its circulation and patronage, although perhaps many times repaying them for their gratuitous labor, is well deserved, and must be a source of much satisfaction to its friends. We have not time to go further into the detail of the opposition to the Order at its first organization, nor the arduous labors of the first Grand officers in their efforts to establish new Divisions. It is sufficient to understand that they were the pioneers of the work, that they opened the road, and left a free and easy path to their successors. During the years 1844 and 1845, there were celebrations by the Order in Salem, Waltham, Newburyport, and other places, on which occasions the Order was addressed by the G. W. P. and others. The influence of these assemblies was great in overcoming the prevailing prejudice against us as a secret organization.

Up to the annual meeting of the Grand Division in October, 1845, the Order steadily and rapidly advanced, in the most perfect harmony; nothing like dissension or difficulty having appeared in a Subordinate Division. The annual

reports show the Order in the State to have been in a condition far superior to what could have been expected under the circumstances. The number of Divisions in the State were 19, of which 17 made reports as follows :

Number initiated during the year,	656
“ of contributing members,	927
“ of violations of the pledge,	37
“ of expulsions,	25
Amount of dues and benefits for the year,	\$3341 22
“ paid for benefits,	301 83
“ of cash on hand,	1058 05

The following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the year ensuing :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — WILLIAM R. STACY.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN H. SCOTT.

Grand Scribe — J. WARREN APPLETON.

Grand Treasurer — WILLIAM CLARK.

Grand Chaplain — H. C. TUTTLE.

Grand Conductor — — MANNING.

Grand Sentinel — D. A. CADY.

We will now turn back to some events in the history of the Grand Division, which have interest from associations connected with them. In August, 1844, a committee was appointed, consisting of the G. W. P., G. W. A., and G. T., to provide a suitable hall for the meetings of the Order. That committee selected and leased the room over Amory Hall, corner of West and Washington streets, at a rent of \$250, — it being understood that Washington Division, No. 1, should pay \$100, Boston, No. 3, \$75, and the Grand Division the balance. The position of Boston Division would not permit them to pay but a small proportion of their part, until late in 1845. The burthen of the payment of the rent consequently fell upon the Grand Division. We have before named that the income of the Grand Division on the first term was about fifty dollars; for the entire second term, \$227 25, — making the entire income for sixteen months,

1847 25. With this small sum was met all the expenses, and the heavy demand for the rent of the hall. At the first organization, the G. W. P. was authorized to purchase the seal, regalia, &c., for the Division; but with the exception of a small sum on the seal, not one dollar was ever appropriated for the purpose of payment. Such was the condition of the finances of the Division, for the first five quarters, that the G. W. P. and G. T. were obliged to suppress the quarterly reports for fear of breaking up the Order by exposing its insolvent condition. The exigencies of the Order were met by loans made without the assent of the Grand Division, and by the purchase of the regalia on private account, the purchasers distributing them among the officers, and trusting to the chance of payment. Part were promptly paid for, but most of them were not settled for until long after the annual session of 1845. Under all these difficulties, and with a much less sum than is now quarterly expended, was the Grand Division sustained for sixteen months, and a surplus left on hand equal to all demands upon the treasury — a state of things that has never since occurred, even under the large amount of percentage now paid into the Grand Division.

The room over Amory Hall having become too small for the meetings of the Order, the hall on the opposite corner of West street, called "Union Hall," was leased and fitted up in a very handsome style. This was the first regularly prepared and fitted hall used by the Order in Boston. It was dedicated in September, 1845. One half of the expenses of fitting up the hall were borne by the Grand Division. The committee on the subject did not report until the October session of 1845; consequently the expenditures were not included in the financial affairs of the previous year. At the April session, G. W. A. SCOTT, who was about emigrating to Michigan, resigned his office, and Brother J. O. STANDISH was elected to the vacancy.

At the October session of 1846, held at Union Hall, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOSIAH O. STANDISH, of Boston.

Grand Worthy Associate — L. C. COES, of Worcester.

Grand Scribe — J. WARREN APPLETON, of Boston.

Grand Treasurer — WILLIAM CLARK, of Boston.

Grand Chaplain — JAMES T. ADAMS, of Lowell.

Grand Conductor — JOHN ACKERS, of Boston.

Grand Sentinel — GEORGE A. INGELL, of Taunton.

The number of Divisions returned at this session was 36; number of contributing members, 2033.

The following are the official returns made to the National Division, in June last, up to the 31st of March, 1847 :

Number of Divisions,	60
Expelled,	126
Deaths,	10
Violation of pledge,	116
Contributing members,	3757
Receipts,	\$15,805 06
Paid for benefits,	\$4,241 68
Cash on hand,	\$5,334 77
Members of Grand Division,	210

At the annual session, in October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — REV. DAVID N. MERRITT, of Haverhill.

Grand Worthy Associate — WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Watertown.

Grand Scribe — J. WARREN APPLETON, of Boston.

Grand Treasurer — EPHRAIM MARSTON, of Boston.

Grand Chaplain — REV. JAMES T. ADAMS, of Lowell.

Grand Conductor — SAMUEL S. JOHNSON, of Salem.

Grand Sentinel — JOHN H. OSBORN, of Boston.

The present number of Divisions in the State, (March, 1848,) is 102, and of contributing members, about 7000.

The recent events in this State it is not in our place to note, as we have limited ourselves in time to the date of the last session of the National Division. It may be that in this

record of the introduction of the Order in this State we have omitted or misstated some of the incidents. If it should be so, it would not be strange under the circumstances in which the writer has been placed. Such as it is, however, we turn it over to our Brothers. It now only remains for us to record the names of those who have been most conspicuous in the early advance of the Order. As the list would run to too great an extent should we name those who have lately, or are now, laboring in the Order, we shall confine ourselves to the first two years of the organization. Among those to be remembered, in addition to the past Grand officers, are the following:—
WILLIAM CLARK, JOSEPH SWETT, PETER I. BLACKER, HENRY C. TUTTLE, CHARLES A. WEBSTER, JOHN H. SCOTT, E. P. BRIGHAM, JOHN I. BAKER, JOHN PERKINS, JOHN T. PAGE, GEORGE W. WILSON, HUBBARD W. SWETT, ALEXANDER T. WILKINSON, JOHN W. GILLION, W. H. THISSELL, J. WARREN APPLETON, D. S. TARR, and PHILIP BLANEY.

CHAPTER XVII.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It will be seen, on reference to chapter third, that the Order was introduced into the District of Columbia at an early date. The delegation appointed by the first Divisions and the acting Grand Division of New York to attend the celebration held at Baltimore, Md., on the 5th of April, 1843, met, at Baltimore, JOHN D. CLARK, of Washington. At his solicitation, a committee of the delegation, consisting of Bros. E. L. SNOW and EVAN GRIFFITH, returned with him to Washington, and succeeded, on the day of their arrival, in obtaining the number of signatures necessary for an application for a charter. On the evening of the 6th of April, Timothy Division, No. 1, was opened; JOHN D. CLARK was elected W. P., and JOHN WATERS, W. A. Although great exertions were made by the Brothers, this Division received but few accessions, and continued small in numbers for a long time. On Friday, November 24th, 1843, Harmony Division, No. 2, was opened at Alexandria; F. A. DUNN was elected W. P., and J. N. DAVEY, W. A. G. W. P., OLIVER, of New York, in February, 1844, opened Crystal Fount Division, No. 3, of Washington, which had been chartered by the Grand Division of New Jersey. WILLIAM WHITNEY was elected W. P., and JOSEPH G. FORD, R. S. Jonadab Division, No. 4, was opened in Georgetown, in June, 1844; but soon after surrendered its charter for want of support.

The constitutional number of Subordinate Divisions having been organized, an application was made to the Fountain-head for a Grand Division charter, which was granted on the 10th of June. It was not, however, organized until

the 6th of July, 1844. Acting deputy, S. P. CLARK, was specially authorized to open the same. The following Brothers were elected officers for the remainder of the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOHN D. CLARK.

Grand Worthy Associate — WILLIAM WHITNEY.

Grand Scribe — CHARLES W. BOTELLER.

Grand Treasurer — L. A. GOBRIGHT.

Grand Conductor — J. N. DAVEY.

Grand Sentinel — F. A. DUNN.

At the time of the opening of the Grand Division, there were about 125 members in the District, nearly half of whom were in Timothy Division. In no part of the country has it been found more difficult to advance the Order and the cause than in Washington and its immediate vicinity. The periodical influx of strangers attending the sessions of Congress renders the capital the hot-bed of all kinds of dissipation. Most of those who congregate there are men of leisure, free from the restraints of their families and relatives, and consider the occasion one in which they can give full license to their evil habits, whatever they may be. The influence of example is nowhere seen to a greater extent. Vice of every kind, particularly that of intemperance, here assumes a dignity and respectability, from its association with wealth and office, that presents an almost irresistible and fascinating influence over the minds of the young and thoughtless. The charm thrown around the grog-shop, by the patronage of the fashionable and influential, gives the resemblance of innocence and security to the indulgence of that habit of drinking, which yearly proves fatal to thousands. The preaching of temperance in such a community, and under such antagonistic influences, savors, in the opinion of the mass, of bigotry and fanaticism. *Vox populi et vox Dei* is as true in its application to the social vices as the virtues of civilization. Any reform that strikes at a general and prevalent sensual indulgence will always be unpopular in a ratio with the number it condemns

and restrains. In no part of our country has the traffic in liquors become less obnoxious than in the District of Columbia; that healthy moral feeling which is exhibited in New England against their sale and use is there totally unknown, except among a few of the residents. A change of sentiment, to any great extent, is not to be expected until a general revolution in the public mind on this subject prevails throughout the nation. With such materials to act upon, it could not have been expected that the Order would have been as prosperous here as elsewhere; and yet it has been far more so than its most ardent friends could have expected.

At the October session of 1844, there were but four Divisions and 140 members. The G. W. Patriarch, G. W. Associate, and G. Scribe were reëlected, not having served a constitutional term, together with the following new officers:

Grand Treasurer — JNO. WATERS.

Grand Chaplain — L. A. GOBRIGHT.

Grand Conductor — S. G. FORD.

Grand Sentinel — R. MUNDEE.

The state of the Order at the October session of 1845 was as follows:

Number of Divisions,	11
Contributing members,	431
Receipts for the year,	\$1484 46
Benefits paid,	\$406

The following Grand officers were elected for the year:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — WILLIAM WHITNEY.

Grand Worthy Associate — C. W. BOTELLER.

Grand Scribe — Z. K. OSFUTT.

Grand Conductor — J. W. DEXTER.

Grand Treasurer — JNO. WATERS.

Grand Sentinel — R. DAVIS.

At the October session of 1846, the following officers were elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — C. W. BOTELLER.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN GENET.

Grand Scribe — G. S. CAMPBELL.

Grand Treasurer — W. C. CHOATE.

Grand Conductor — HERVEY DENNISON

Grand Sentinel — W. THOMPSON.

The returns made to the National Division at the session of 1847 were as follows :

Number of Divisions,	12
Contributing members,	687
Receipts,	\$2294
Benefits paid,	701

The advance of the Order thus far in the District has been highly flattering, and its success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It has already done more than any and all other temperance organizations in advancing the cause, and has been the means, to a great extent, from its locality, in spreading a knowledge of our organization over the States. Of those who have been most conspicuous in the introduction and advance of the Order, we would name JOHN D. CLARK, W. H. STEWART, JOHN WATERS, WM. WHITNEY, T. N. DAVY, H. DENNISON, JOSEPH G. FORD, Z. K. OSFUTT, L. A. GOBRIGHT, EDWARD M. DREW, J. E. W. THOMPSON, L. S. TREE, R. G. CAMPBELL, FREDERICK DAW, J. W. BAXTER, A. DAVIS, and JOSEPH MUNDLE. The Order in the District has lately received a great accession of strength in the removal there of P. G. W. P., A. F. CUNNINGHAM, of Virginia. We anticipate new triumphs under his influence and exertions.

CHAPTER XVIII.

VIRGINIA.

For the first introduction of the Order into Virginia, we are mainly indebted to WILLIAM H. BRAYTON, of Norfolk. This gentleman, having been previously initiated into the Order, (we believe in the city of New York,) obtained eleven signatures to an application for a charter, the Division to be located at Norfolk. The application was forwarded to Brother J. D. CLARK, of Timothy Division, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., and by him transmitted to the Grand Division of New York, with a recommendation that the application should be granted. The charter was duly forwarded, and Bro. BRAYTON empowered to open the Division, which was done on the 24th of April, 1843, under the name of Washington Division, No. 1, of Norfolk. On the 22d of May following, Howard Division, No. 2, of Portsmouth, was instituted, under a charter granted by the Grand Division of New York. For nine months these were the only Divisions. So slow was the progress of our association, that at the end of one year from the organization of the first Division, there were but one hundred and thirty contributing members in the State. There does not appear to have been any opposition exhibited to retard our progress, and we can only account for the smallness of our numbers at this time by the actual want of opponents to arouse the public attention to the principles and advantages of the organization.

On the 22d of February, 1844, Marshall Division, No. 3, located at Harrisonburg, was opened; and on the 8th of March following, Sampson Division, No. 4, of Richmond, — they having been chartered under the authority of the Grand Division of New Jersey. On the 19th of June following,

Marion Division, No. 5, of Richmond, was opened under the auspices of the Grand Division of Maryland.

Previous to the organization of the last named Division, an application was signed and forwarded to the Fountain-head, to obtain a charter for a Grand Division; the application, however, not being in the form required by the constitution, was refused and returned. On the 18th of January, 1845, Charity Division, No. 6, located at Staunton, was instituted.

In November, 1844, a second application for a Grand charter was made, signed by the constitutional number of W. P.'s and P. W. P.'s, which would have been immediately granted, but for an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of Howard Division, No. 2. After some considerable correspondence, the difference was amicably settled, and the charter was granted. Brother ROBERT NEILSON, P. G. W. P., of Maryland, was duly empowered to institute the same, and the Grand Division was accordingly opened, in the city of Richmond, on the 29th of January, 1845. The following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the term:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — A. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Grand Worthy Associate — EDWARD DELANY.

Grand Scribe — L. K. COONLEY.

Grand Treasurer — BENJAMIN BRAGG.

Grand Chaplain — JAMES WONYCOTT.

Grand Conductor — W. G. STEVENS.

Past Grand Worthy Patriarch — J. K. KIRKPATRICK.

The whole number of contributing members did not at this time exceed 250. We will here insert the report of the opening, made by our lamented Brother, ROBERT NEILSON, not only to show the great zeal in the cause exhibited by him, but to perpetuate the simplicity of the then existing ceremonies of the Order:

"In compliance with the instructions directing me to repair to Richmond for the purpose of establishing the Grand Division of the Sons

of Temperance of the State of Virginia, it affords me great pleasure to be able to report to you officially the performance of that duty, on Wednesday, the 29th of February, 1845. On the afternoon of that day, I called a meeting of the representatives to the Grand Division, when a large majority of the delegates answered to their names; after which the meeting was formally organized. The credentials of the Brothers being again read, the question was propounded whether there was any objection to any of the Brothers named. No objection being made, I initiated them as members of the Grand Division. We then proceeded to the nomination and election of officers, after which the sense of the meeting was taken as to the propriety of admitting the Brethren of Subordinate Divisions to witness the installation. This was unanimously agreed to, and a strong desire being manifested that it should take place in Marion Division, who had called a special meeting for that evening, we adjourned, to meet at their hall at eight o'clock. After the ordinary business of the Division had been gone through with, I then proceeded and installed the Brothers into their respective chairs, in as impressive a manner as my poor abilities and time would permit. The manner of taking the obligation was the same as in Subordinate Divisions, which was explained afterwards to the officers," &c. &c.

By the returns made in October, 1845, at the annual session, there were ten Subordinate Divisions, 379 contributing members, but five expulsions for the violation of the pledge, \$226 paid for benefits, and funds on hand, \$475. The following Brethren were elected officers for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — EDWARD DELANY.

Grand Worthy Associate — I. W. CONRAD.

Grand Scribe — L. K. COONLEY.

The advance of the Order in the eighteen months following its introduction into the State had been far from satisfactory to its friends. At this annual session, however, a new impulse was given, and strong and efficient measures taken to spread a knowledge of the principles of the organization through the State. The happy influence it had already exerted on the temperance movement, and its efficiency in securing an adherence to the pledge, began to be seen, and had gained for it many ardent friends. During the year,

twenty-three new Divisions were opened, and the reports at the annual session of 1846 show the following results from the exertions made :

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	33
“ “ contributing members,	2150
“ expelled for violation of the pledge,	21
Paid for benefits,	\$876
Funds on hand,	\$2550

The following Grand officers were elected for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — I. M. CONRAD.

Grand Worthy Associate — EDWARD J. WILLIS.

Grand Scribe — L. K. COONLEY.

The advance of the Order in the State from this period continued rapid and steady, and its influence on the advance of the cause was everywhere acknowledged. In no State is there at the present time so little opposition made to its progress, nor one in which it has more sincere friends and ardent supporters.

The returns made to the annual session of the National Division in June, 1847, were as follows :—

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	56
Members admitted during the year,	1971
Expelled for violation of the pledge,	95
Contributing members,	2504
Paid for benefits during the year,	\$1,387 48
Funds on hand,	3,357 81

At the annual election in October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — EDWARD J. WILLIS.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES L. JONES.

Grand Scribe — THOMAS J. EVANS.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN H. BIBB.

Grand Chaplain — DAVID WOOD.

Grand Conductor — WM. M. FULTON.

Grand Sentinel — JOHN HAAS.

We are unable, in the history of this State, to give the names of all those who have distinguished themselves in the introduction and advance of the Order. All the Grand officers above named have been eminently conspicuous in their labors for its advancement. Among others who have made great sacrifices, both in time and labor, Brother GEORGE B. STEVENSON, of Harper's Ferry, deserves favorable commendation, and also Brother EDWARD J. WILLIS, of Barboursville.

At the present time (March, 1848) there are 115 Divisions in the State, and 7000 contributing members. The Grand Division has appointed Brothers THOMAS M. GALLY, of Wheeling, EDWARD McDONALD, of Richmond, and WILLIAM W. GREEN, of Richmond, as general travelling deputy G. W. P.'s and agents to lecture and open Divisions throughout the State. From the known talent and zeal of these gentlemen, we may expect a large increase of the Order at the next annual returns.

CHAPTER XIX.

MAINE.

THE first movement for the introduction of the Order in Maine was made by the Brothers of Henfield Division, No. 2, of Salem, Massachusetts. S. W. DOCKHAM, of Foxcroft, being upon a visit to Salem, was, by the influence of Brother C. A. WEBSTER and others, induced to join the association. Upon his return home an application for a charter at Foxcroft was forwarded to Deputy S. Patriarch, SAMUEL ELLIS, of Boston. The charter was granted, and Brother ELLIS authorized to open the same; he deputed Brother DOCKHAM, as the distance and season of the year would not permit his personal attendance. The Division was opened on the 24th of December, 1844. Previous to the opening of this Division, CHARLES FREEMAN, Esq., of Augusta, and others, had made a movement to open a Division there, not being aware of the application from Piscataquis, No. 1. The application for a Division was forwarded to Brother ELLIS, the charter granted, and he was empowered to open the same. The state of the weather and roads not only prevented Brother ELLIS from attending to that duty, but prevented any Brother of Piscataquis Division from attending. In this dilemma, it was proposed that one of the applicants should visit the nearest Division in Massachusetts, and be initiated, and that he should be intrusted with the charter and books, and deputed to open the Division. Brother FREEMAN accordingly came up for that purpose to Salem, and was admitted to Henfield Division on the same evening that Piscataquis Division, No. 1, was opened. The charter of Franklin Division, No. 2, of Augusta, was delivered to him,

with the usual authority to open the same on his return, which was done on the 4th of January, 1845. Applications for charters for the following Divisions were forwarded to Deputy S. Patriarch, ELLIS, and were granted — Bro. CHARLES FREEMAN being deputized by him to open the same: — Warren, No. 3, at Gardiner, opened February 16, 1845; Penobscot, No. 4, at Hampden, opened March 4, 1845; Central, No. 5, at Hallowell, opened March 10, 1845; Dexter, No. 6, at Dexter, opened March 28, 1845.

Upon the opening of these Divisions, steps were immediately taken for the formation of a Grand Division. The first application for a Grand Division charter was made prior to the opening of No. 6, but from the difficulty of obtaining signatures of the officers of No. 1, it did not contain the constitutional number of applicants, part of those signing not having been installed into office. The charter, however, was signed by the officers of the National Division, and forwarded to Deputy S. Patriarch, ELLIS, to be used when the constitutional provisions were complied with. In April, Brother ELLIS proceeded to the State, for the purpose of opening the Grand Division. He arrived at Hallowell on the evening of the 15th, and was met at the boat by a committee, consisting of the Worthy Patriarchs of Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and escorted by them to Augusta, and was then introduced immediately into the hall of Franklin Division, No. 2, where had assembled over eighty of the Brethren to welcome him, being delegations from every Division in the State. The Deputy S. Patriarch immediately proceeded to the installation of the officers of the several Subordinate Divisions for the quarter.

This proceeding, although not strictly according to the usual form, was made absolutely necessary by circumstances. It would have been the work of weeks for the Deputy S. Patriarch to have visited the several Subordinates, and installed their officers, prior to opening the Grand Division, and

the expense to the National Division would have been great, and totally unnecessary. By this proceeding, the constitutional number of applicants for the Grand Division charter was obtained, and a power created to appoint Deputies who could install the other officers in the State. At this time the Order had been established in Maine less than four months. But two out of four hundred members had ever visited a Division out of the State, and then but for one evening. The organization and proceedings had been conducted and advised entirely by correspondence with the Deputy S. Patriarch, and he had personally seen but one Brother of the State, and then but for a few minutes. One can well imagine his gratification and surprise (as expressed in his report to the National Division) at seeing the ceremony of initiation and the forms of the Order performed, at the meeting in the hall of Franklin Division, in a manner that would do honor to the oldest Subordinate Division of New York.

The application for the charter of the Grand Division being duly signed, it was opened on the afternoon of the 16th of April, in the hall of Franklin Division, at Augusta, every member entitled to a seat being present. The following were the officers elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — CHARLES FREEMAN.

Grand Worthy Associate — S. B. DOCKHAM.

Grand Scribe — ARIEL WALL.

Grand Treasurer — ALEXANDER KINKARD.

Grand Chaplain — REV. J. P. WESTON.

Grand Conductor — REV. H. P. BRADBURY.

Grand Sentinel — R. M. SMILEY.

While in Maine, D. S. P., ELLIS, delivered two addresses on the subject of the Order, — one at Augusta, the other at Hallowell ; the houses in both cases were full to overflowing, and there was evidently a deep interest created for our success in that section of the State. Among the individuals who have made themselves conspicuous in promoting the

rapid advance of the Order in Maine, P. G. W. P., FREEMAN, stands most prominent. During his term of office he devoted much time in journeying over the State to create and open Divisions, in which he was most eminently successful. We must here be allowed to remark that the position of first G. W. P. of a State is one involving great labor, and, if the incumbent performs his duty faithfully, of much anxiety. In nearly all the States, Grand Divisions have been formed as soon as the necessary number of Divisions have been opened, or if not organized, movements have been made to obtain charters for that purpose. In all, the Order has been comparatively in its infancy; nine out of ten of the members being totally unacquainted with its laws or forms.

But to return to our subject. The labors of Brother FREEMAN were arduous and harassing from the fact of the Order being spread over so large an extent of country, and the great difficulty of communicating with distant Divisions. It is not necessary to record the origin or progress of these minor difficulties, although the fact of their occasional existence and happy settlement may prove an instructive lesson for the future. Before the annual session, in October, five new Divisions had been opened, and the number of contributing members increased to about 800. At this session the officers of the Grand Division were reelected, they not having served their constitutional term, with the exception of the Grand Treasurer and Conductor. Vassalboro' Division, No. 8, at this session surrendered its charter, being unfortunate in the selection of its officers; it has since, however, been reöpened; we note it as the first occurrence of the kind in this State.

On the 4th of July of this year (1845) the Order in Maine celebrated the anniversary of Independence, by a public procession, address, and dinner; about 400 members were present; the procession passed through the principal streets of Augusta, and presented an imposing appearance.

G. W. P., ELLIS, of Massachusetts, delivered the address, which was listened to for over an hour with marked attention. After the services, the line was again formed, and the Brothers proceeded to the tables, which had been spread in a large hall. The dinner was well got up, and the fare excellent; several eloquent speeches were made, and many appropriate toasts given.

The progress of the Order from October, 1845, to October, 1846, was very rapid. During the year, thirty-six new Divisions were opened. On the 27th of July, 1846, South China Division, No. 40, was chartered, and bid fair to succeed, but it met with the most singular and violent opposition from the members of the churches in the town; so much so that its complete organization was prevented, and the Division was compelled to surrender its charter. At the annual meeting, a resolution was passed by the Grand Division to hold their quarterly sessions in different parts of the State, as might be determined upon at their several adjournments. The January meeting was consequently held at Gardiner; several Divisions were chartered, and much local business acted upon.

We would here remark that it was through the exertions of our Brothers of Maine that the Order was first introduced into the British provinces. On the 28th of February, D. G. W. P., D. P. LAHE, organized the first Division in the province of New Brunswick. Brother LAHE also deserves great credit for his efforts in promoting the advance of the Order in the north-eastern section of the State. The April session of the Grand Division was held at Bangor, on the 21st; eighteen new Divisions having been opened since the previous quarterly session. This being the first meeting in this section of the State, a large number of members were in attendance; a number of new charters were granted, and those chartered in the recess were confirmed. At this session, a resolution was passed by a considerable majority, to instruct

the Subordinate Divisions to take action upon the subject of removing the location of the Grand Division from Augusta to Bangor, with a request "that the Subordinate Divisions make their returns on the question of removal to G. W. P., FREEMAN, at Augusta, or G. W. A., DOCKHAM, at Foxcroft, prior to the 15th of May next, and that the delegates to the National Division are instructed to take the necessary steps to carry out the wishes of the majority, provided such majority should be in favor of a change."

At the annual session of the National Division, in June following, the G. W. A., DOCKHAM, being the only representative from Maine present, presented the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas, the Grand Division of Maine is located at Augusta, and within some six miles of the very western extremity of the Order in Maine, and more than two hundred miles from the eastern extremity, consequently rendering it nearly impossible for a fair representation at its sessions, &c.,—

Resolved, That we deem it necessary to change the location of the Grand Division of Maine, agreeably to the wish of the Order.

This preamble and resolution were supported by the returns of the votes of Subordinates, made to the Grand Scribe, by which returns it appeared that a large majority of the Divisions who had acted upon the question were in favor of the removal. But a part only had acted on it at all, and generally those interested from location. In fact, sufficient time had not been allowed (from 26th of April to 15th of May) for a proper consideration of the subject. The matter coming up at a late period in the session, and there being no opposition, the members of the National Division, desirous of meeting the wishes of Maine, adopted the resolution unanimously.

An error was here committed, by a too hasty action, which has caused much excitement. The introduction of the subject in its then position was entirely informal, and against

existing rules of the National Division. No step could have been legally taken in the matter, unless upon the action of the Grand Division, returned under seal to the National Division. Under these circumstances, the action of the National Division at its third session (removing the location) was reconsidered at the last session, and annulled as illegal and informal; thus again removing the location from Bangor to Augusta. This action had no other object than to correct proceedings.

The July session, held at Augusta, was well attended, and everything went off harmoniously. Charters previously granted were confirmed; but little business, however, was done. The reports of the G. W. P., and G. S., give a very flattering account of the state of the Order, and of its rapid advance over the State. We now come to the period of the annual session in 1846, and the retirement of the first Grand officers of the State, who had served for a period of eighteen months. Under their administration, the Order had risen from six to forty-seven Divisions; from 400 members to about 3000; had spread widely over the State, and bid fair to continue to advance with rapid strides. From being of insignificant importance in the temperance movement, it had become the great moral lever by which the cause in the entire State was controlled.

We will say a few words in regard to those who had the direction of the movement of the Order during the period. G. W. P., FREEMAN, was a gentleman of respectability and standing, resident at Augusta, who had been long and favorably known as a zealous laborer in the cause, and who faithfully devoted every talent given him to the firm establishment and advance of the Order. G. W. A., DOCKHAM, to whom much praise is due for his labors in the eastern section of the State, was a resident of Foxcroft; for zeal in the cause he had no superior. To G. S., WALL, G. T., KINKARD, of Augusta, and G. Chaplain, WESTON, of Bangor, all

of whom have greatly promoted the advance of the Order by their valuable influence and exertions, the thanks of the Brothers are especially due. We will here relate an anecdote in relation to the opening of Penobscot Division, No. 4, of Hampden, which is interesting, as it shows in a strong light the influence of the Order in allaying the heat of individual opinion, and the strength of party influence. We give it in nearly the words of Brother FREEMAN, who opened the Division: "On the evening of my arrival at Hampden, it being the annual town election, there was the greatest excitement growing out of the temperance parties, moral and legal suasionists, that I ever witnessed; a great portion of it was waged between a number of the subscribers to the petition for the charter. They had quarrelled together so all the day that I thought it would be impossible to open the Division. They became so hot in the dispute, that one side declared they would not enter the hall if the others did. By the most earnest persuasion, I finally induced them to yield so far as to go into the hall together, and after a while to consent to commence the opening. After the ceremonies were completed, I never saw a better-natured set of fellows in my life. They have since worked together with the most perfect harmony, and there is not now a better or more prosperous Division in the State."

At the annual session, held at Augusta, in October, 1846, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the ensuing year:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — THOMAS H. SANFORD, of Bangor.

Grand Worthy Associate — J. P. WESTON, of Gardiner.

Grand Scribe — JOHN E. GODFREY, of Bangor.

Grand Treasurer — T. O. SAUNDERS, of Waterville.

Grand Chaplain — ABEL ALLTON, of Solon.

Grand Conductor — JAMES FOGG, of East Thomaston.

Grand Sentinel — A. G. BROWN, of Orono.

The returns of the State for 1846, at this session, were as follows:

Number of Divisions,	42
Number of contributing members,	2,636
Receipts for the year,	\$7,430 81
Benefits paid for the year,	\$624 31
Cash on hand,	\$2,995 45

At the quarterly session in April, the G. W. P. gave notice that it was his intention to remove his residence from the State, and the Grand Division passed the following vote :

That it is the sense of this Grand Division that the G. W. P. hold his office during the term of his election.

Although there has been no action upon this point, we think there can be no question of the unconstitutionality of this vote, as the constitution requires that the G. W. A. shall perform the duties of the G. W. P. in his absence.

The returns made to the National Division in June, 1847, were as follows :

Number of Divisions,	85
“ “ contributing members,	3,840
Violated the pledge,	110
Number of deaths,	20
Cash receipts,	\$12,295 00
Benefits paid,	\$1,786 00
Cash on hand,	\$4,632 00

At the annual session in October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — J. P. WESTON.
Grand Worthy Associate — FRANCIS T. WHEELER.
Grand Scribe — JOHN H. HARTFORD.
Grand Treasurer — A. K. P. HIGGINS.
Grand Chaplain — P. C. RICHMOND.
Grand Conductor — W. M. H. WEEKS.
Grand Sentinel — L. C. MORGAN.

There are at the present time (March, 1848) 110 Subordinate Divisions in Maine, and about 7000 contributing members, and the Order is rapidly advancing. In no State

in the Union is there a wider or better field for the operation of its influences ; nor is there one where it has had happier effects in promoting the great moral cause upon which it is founded. The Brothers are almost universally men drawn from the active and laborious occupations of life—merchants, mechanics, and farmers. As a body, in respectability and influence, they will rank with any association of the same numbers in the country.

CHAPTER XX.

OHIO.

THE introduction of the Order into this State, now the largest in the number of Divisions in the United States, is to be attributed to the zeal and enterprise of Washington Division, No. 1, of Massachusetts. At its anniversary, in 1844, a public celebration was held at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, at which about sixty members were present. At this meeting an address was delivered, which was subsequently published at the expense of the Brothers, and widely circulated. From this apparently trifling effort of a single Division can be distinctly traced the origin of the Order in six States. It is somewhat remarkable that Massachusetts has the honor, by her influence and labors, of planting our organization in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, Louisiana, and Ohio, and indirectly of its introduction into the British Provinces. The influence she has exerted has, however, mainly been in her zeal, by publications and otherwise, to diffuse information in regard to the principles of the Order. The address to which we have alluded was the first delivered before the association in which the principles and regulations established for our government were explained. Its publication presented an excellent opportunity to spread a knowledge of our Order over the Union. One of the Brothers availed himself of it to the extent of over two hundred copies, which he circulated by mail, addressed to the friends of the cause in the different States. We allude to the great influence of this publication by Washington Division, not from any particular merit in the address itself, but to award to that Division, which at the time was feeble both in numbers and means, the credit of

having stripped their treasury of the last dollar to advance the Order.

"Early in July, 1844," says Bro. JOSEPH COX, in a letter to us, "I received by mail, from what source I know not, the anniversary address before Washington Division, No. 1, of Massachusetts. Rumors had previously reached us of such an organization as the Sons, but we were totally ignorant of its principles or objects, and our exchange papers were entirely silent in regard to them. Immediately after its receipt, I called a meeting of a few of our friends, when the address was read and the matter discussed. It was generally approved, and the subject was introduced, with copious extracts from the pamphlet, in the *Ohio Temperance Organ*, under date of July 6th, of which I was at the time, temporarily, editor."

The publication of these remarks and extracts drew the attention of the friends of the cause in Cincinnati, and after consultation, Bro. COX addressed a letter to Bro. OLIVER, of New York, asking information as to the manner of applying for a charter. Business having called Bro. COX to Philadelphia, he determined to seek an initiation. While at Philadelphia, he received notice that an answer had been received from Bro. OLIVER, and that an application had been forwarded. The following names were on the petition: JAMES FOSTER, Sen., JOHN C. VAUGHAN, GEORGE D. BIGGAR, H. V. HORTON, SAMUEL F. CARY, J. J. WOZENCRAFT, GEORGE REDDING, WM. S. SMITH, EDWARD F. CARTER, and P. R. L. PEIRCE. The charter was granted on the 1st day of August, 1844, and as there were no initiated Brothers in the vicinity to open the Division, and the expense would have been too great to have sent a special deputy, the documents were forwarded to EDWARD F. CARTER, one of the applicants, with authority to institute the Division and install the officers. This was done on the 24th of August. JAMES FOSTER, Sen. was elected W. P., JOHN C. VAUGHAN, W. A., and EDWARD F. CARTER, R. S.

From the rapid increase of the Order, and the distance from the seat of the National Division, it was deemed advisable to give authority to Division No. 1 to institute other Divisions in the State. The authority was accordingly forwarded, under date of October 2d, 1844. At this time the first Division contained about forty members. Under this authority Cincinnati Division, No. 2, was opened on the 4th of February, 1845, and on the 24th of March following, Queen City, No. 3. The Order having now increased to about three hundred members, it was determined to hold a public celebration; and accordingly, on the 5th of April, the Divisions turned out almost to a man, in full regalia, and after marching through the principal streets of the city, met at Morris Chapel, (a large Methodist church,) which was crowded to overflowing. Addresses were made by Bros. VAUGHAN, CARY, and COX. A part of the address of the latter was published at the request of the Divisions, and circulated throughout the State, contributing largely to the spread of the Order.

After this public demonstration we advanced rapidly. On the 7th of April, Washington Division, No. 4, was instituted, and on the 14th, following, Howard Division, No. 5. There being now the constitutional number of W. P.'s and P. W. P.'s, arrangements were made to present a petition for a Grand charter. It was forwarded, and the charter granted by the National Division, under date of May 11, 1845. P. G. W. P., P. S. WHITE, of Pennsylvania, was delegated to institute the same, which was done on the afternoon of the 12th. The following were the first Grand officers:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES FOSTER, Sen.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN C. VAUGHAN.

Grand Scribe — EDWARD F. CARTER.

Grand Chaplain — JOHN W. HOPKINS.

Grand Treasurer — GEORGE D. BIGGAR.

Grand Conductor — H. V. HORTON.

Grand Sentinel — JOHN K. COOLIDGE.

In June following, G. S., CARTER resigned his office, and removed to Baltimore, and Bro. BIGGAR was elected to his place. On account of ill health, Bro. BIGGAR was also compelled to resign in September following, and Brother P. R. L. PEIRCE was elected in his place. Brother PEIRCE's report, as G. S., to the first annual session, was an able and highly effective document; and being published, not only in Ohio, but in Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, was productive of much advantage to the Order. About the same time, G. W. P., FOSTER, met with a very serious accident by being thrown from a horse, and was for a long period confined to his house, unable to attend to the duties of his office; G. W. A., VAUGHAN, was consequently obliged to act as G. W. P. for the term. Brother VAUGHAN was at the time editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and is now (1848) editor of the *Louisville Examiner*. In both positions he has done much to advance the Order.

We will here name that at this time the *Ohio Organ*, printed at Cincinnati, was the only temperance paper in the State, Bro. Cox acting as joint editor with the publisher. On the advice of the friends of the Order, Bro. Cox withdrew from the *Organ*, and on the ninth of August, 1845, issued the first number of the *Western Washingtonian and Sons of Temperance Record*, Bro. WALTER SMITH being associated with him as publisher. The Grand Division shortly after adopted it as their organ, and it gained a rapid and extensive circulation, and was largely instrumental in advancing our interests. The first anniversary in the State was held on the first of August, 1845, on which occasion a very eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND, (now general Bible Agent of the Ohio Conference,) which was printed and gratuitously circulated throughout the State. A considerable portion of the address was devoted to an examination of the question, "Is the Sons of Temperance a secret society?" It was handled

in a very masterly manner, and did much to dispel the prejudice against the Order which at that time pervaded the State. The number of members in the procession, which passed through the principal streets of the city, was about six hundred.

At the October session of 1845, measures were taken to extend the Order. Bro. JOSIAH KIRBY, P. W. P. of Howard Division, No. 5, was appointed by the Grand Division to traverse the State and institute Divisions when satisfied of the character of the applicants. He fulfilled his mission with great fidelity and success, having in two months opened thirty Divisions in the principal towns. These are now among the most prosperous and flourishing in the State. The report of the Grand Scribe, at this annual session, (1845,) showed but ten Divisions, and 1358 contributing members. The following were the principal Grand officers elected for the year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOHN C. VAUGHAN.

Grand Worthy Associate — J. F. FORBES.

Grand Scribe — H. V. HORTON.

In no State has there been a more positive opposition to our progress than in this ; and in none has the Order so signally triumphed, confirming the remark we have taken occasion several times to make, that our advance has always been in a ratio with the strength of the opposition, — giving the strongest proof that the principles and objects of the organization will bear the strictest investigation, and need but to be understood to be universally and favorably received. The greatest extent of opposition was exhibited early in 1846. The rapid spread of the Order began to draw the public attention toward it, — and the opinion was general, even among some of the strongest friends of the cause, that it was strictly a secret organization, a sort of second edition of Masonry, and as such was not only abstractly dangerous, but prejudicial to the temperance movement. In August,

the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, pastor of the Sixth street Presbyterian church, in Cincinnati, took for his text the saying of Christ, "In secret have I said nothing;" and proceeded to argue that secret associations were at variance with, and directly condemned by, the Scriptures.

The sermon was published by the church, and extensively circulated throughout the country, prejudicing the public mind, to a great extent, against the Order. The Cincinnati synod, of which Mr. Blanchard was a member, also took up the subject by way of resolution, and endorsed most of the opinions advanced in the sermon. Following these, the presbytery of Ripley also passed resolutions condemnatory of the Order. An opposition of such a character, and from such sources, was well calculated to paralyze the early efforts of our friends; but in the place of such an effect, there was displayed new zeal, and determination to advance, trusting to the results that should subsequently be exhibited for the proof of our principles and objects. While these extraordinary means were being used to stay our progress, some of the most influential and prominent members of the Order were members of the Presbyterian churches which had thus taken the field against us. The result has proved as might have been expected—the assailed gained new strength at every step of the opposition; the truth has signally prevailed, and our former enemies have become our strongest friends.

On the 1st of August, 1846, the second anniversary of the Order was held at Mount Auburn Grove, about one mile from Cincinnati, at which not less than 5000 persons were present. Brother S. F. CARY, who had been designated by the Grand Division as orator of the day, delivered one of his most able and eloquent addresses,—which was subsequently published and widely circulated. He was followed by M. W. P., WHITE, of Philadelphia, in an off-hand speech of over an hour, which was received with great enthusiasm by the

audience, and was productive of happy effects. The Order having now become generally known, began rapidly to extend itself in the interior of the State.

At the annual session in October, 1846, the following Brothers were elected the principal Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — SAMUEL F. CARY.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOSHUA MATHIOT.

Grand Scribe — GEORGE M. YOUNG.

The returns for the previous quarter showed ninety-six Subordinate Divisions, and 6562 contributing members. The returns to the National Division, in June, 1847, required by the laws of the Order, were not made, or, at least, not in time for the action of that body, and we consequently are obliged to omit them. There were, however, at that time, about 280 Subordinate Divisions, and 16,000 contributing members. In December, 1847, the State contained 340 Divisions, and about 20,000 contributing members.

We take occasion here to speak of the labors of G. S., YOUNG, during his term of office. The manner in which his arduous duties were performed, and the ability with which his extensive correspondence was conducted, excited the general admiration of the Brothers.

The present Grand officers, elected in 1847, are :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — E. M. GREGORY.

Grand Worthy Associate — W. J. MCKINNEY.

Grand Scribe — GEORGE M. YOUNG.

Grand Treasurer — S. EASTON.

Grand Chaplain — J. B. FINLAY.

Grand Conductor — A. B. BUTTLES.

Grand Sentinel — J. GREINER.

In whatever light we consider the astonishing advance of the Order from the October session of 1846 to that of 1847, we cannot refrain from awarding to the noble spirits who achieved so signal a triumph the merit that is so justly due. In no instance in which we have attempted to record the

names of those who have been conspicuous in our introduction and progress, have we felt so much doubt and delicacy as in this. Where there has been so much effected, and in so short a period, there must of necessity be many who have done noble service, whose names, at this distance from the scene of action, cannot be known; or, if known, their true merit appreciated. In speaking of those to our own knowledge conspicuous we mean in no way to detract from the merit of others.

The first member initiated into the Order in the State, and the first death of a Brother, (which happened one year after its introduction,) was in the person of EDWARD LANGLEY, a reformed man, over sixty years of age. He was one of the most active and zealous disciples of the cause. He was never known to omit a temperance meeting, or an opportunity of doing good, no matter how great the personal sacrifice. It was his invariable custom at each meeting, when the question was put, "Has any Brother violated the pledge?" to respond in a heartfelt tone, "I hope not." But a moment before he died, he was asked how he felt in view of death; he replied, "All correct on the right, all correct on the left." These were his last words. His funeral was attended by over six hundred Sons, and the deep respect shown and the solemnity exhibited in this last mark of affection for a poor, yet noble and worthy Brother, spoke eloquently in favor of our cause.

Bro. KIRBY, to whom we have before alluded as the agent of the Grand Division, is one to whom the Order is deeply indebted. The Divisions which he was instrumental in opening gave the first forward impulse, and are now the brightest pillars of the State. Among those names to be remembered in our introduction and progress are the following:—JOSEPH COX, S. F. CARY, JAMES FOSTER, Sen., J. C. VAUGHAN, H. V. HORTON, GEORGE D. BIGGAR, EDWARD F. CARTER, P. B. MANCHESTER, Rev. J. PRESTLEY, Rev. W. P.

STRICKLAND, J. J. WOZENCRAFT, E. M. GREGORY, Hon. BEL-AMY STORER, Hon. JOSHUA MATHIOT, J. A. COLLINS, Hon. T. GALLOWAY, GEO. M. YOUNG, P. R. L. PEIRCE, Rev. D. E. THOMAS, Rev. Mr. SMALLWOOD, H. D. WARD, A. B. BUTTLES, Dr. R. THOMPSON, W. H. H. TAYLOR, THOS. OER, N. W. DODDRIDGE, C. G. VOORHIES, and others in the interior.

In no State has the Order found more eloquent and talented advocates of its principles. In Brothers VAUGHAN, CARY, STORER, and others, we have found minds of strength to defend and enlarge our borders. In fact, Ohio may justly claim to be the "Banner State," and her sons the noblest spirits of our Order. She embraces the largest number of Subordinate Divisions, although, perhaps, not, in the aggregate, the largest number of contributing members. Ohio, No. 1, has already initiated over 1000 members, and now has over 600 in good standing. Among the active members in the State are many of the clergy, a large portion of the Legislature, Ex-Governor BARTLEY, the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and the Rev. Dr. BEECHER, of Cincinnati.

CHAPTER XXI.

DELAWARE.

WE are indebted for the introduction of the Order into Delaware to the Jefferson Temperance Beneficial Association of Wilmington and Brandywine. This association was, like many others existing prior to the introduction of the Sons of Temperance, intended to assist the reformed in cases of sickness and disability. Its operations, however, had been limited, and with the decline of the enthusiasm in the Washingtonian movement had in a measure lost its interest with those who had originally established it. Information having been received by the leading members of the success that had attended the organization of the Sons, it was proposed by S. J. McLACKLIN, at a meeting held December 23d, 1844, that the society form itself into a Division of the Sons of Temperance. After some considerable discussion, J. S. VALENTINE, S. J. McLACKLIN and P. B. FORMAN, were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the same. The committee entered into a correspondence with the Grand officers of New York and Pennsylvania, and after a mature reflection, called a special meeting on the 20th of February, 1845, and reported favorably upon their organization into a Division. The same committee was then empowered to take the necessary measures to obtain a charter.

A petition was forwarded, through GEORGE W. CROSBY, Grand Scribe of Pennsylvania, to the National Division. We will give the names of the applicants, as they have all since been eminently conspicuous in the advance of the Order in the State: J. S. VALENTINE, S. J. McLACKLIN, J. A. BROWN, S. M. WILLIAMSON, LEWIS CURLETT, P. B. FORMAN, W. M.

HORN. Col. **THOMAS B. FLORENCE**, G. W. Patriarch of Pennsylvania, was deputed to open the Division, which he instituted on the evening of February 25th, 1845, at Wilmington, under the name of Wilmington Division, No. 1; **J. S. VALENTINE** being elected W. Patriarch. The advance of the first Division was steady, although some considerable opposition had been shown by a few of the leaders in the old movement. The evident superiority of the new organization in its influence in promoting the cause, and the increased interest which the members of the Order evidently took in their own and other temperance meetings, soon excited the interest of the public in the success of the Sons, and opened the way for further increase. On the 22d of May following, a second Division was opened at Cantwell's Bridge, by D. M. W. P., **J. S. VALENTINE**, under the name of Cantwell's Bridge Division, No. 2; Dr. **WAIT** was elected W. Patriarch. On the 9th of September following, D. M. W. P., **VALENTINE**, opened, at Wilmington, Good Intent Division, No. 3, of which **S. J. McLACKLIN** was elected W. Patriarch. On the 19th of October following, Smyrna Division, No. 4, located at Smyrna, was opened by Special Deputy, Dr. **WAIT**. On the 19th of December following, D. M. W. P., **WAIT**, opened Delaware City Division, No. 5, located at Delaware city.

As the constitutional number of Divisions required to organize a Grand Division were now opened, preparations were made to obtain a State charter. We have no means of ascertaining the number of contributing members in the State at this time; it was, however, not far from 220. The omission of the publication of statistical returns in the journal of the National Division of the history of the Order in the several States prior to the organization of their Grand Divisions, renders these data very obscure and unsatisfactory. Nor can the evil be remedied by application to the records of the several States, as the early proceedings of the Order have in almost every case been kept in a loose manner, from ignorance

of what were the actual requirements under established regulations. In most cases the early returns that have been made to the National Division have not been recorded in the States, and being, upon their receipt by the National Division, found informal or unsatisfactory, have been lost in the immense mass of papers which are continually accumulating in the office of the M. W. Scribe. We are induced to allude to these facts here, to account for omissions and details of statistics, which would be both useful and interesting in the several States, but which it is entirely out of our power to give, from their not being a matter of record in the proceedings of the Grand Divisions.

A charter for the Grand Division having been granted, F. A. FICKARDT, G. W. Patriarch of Pennsylvania, was deputized to open the same. It was instituted at Wilmington, on the 29th of January, 1846, all the constitutional delegates being present but one. Brother FICKARDT writes as follows in regard to the members:—"The officers appeared to be Brothers of merit, zeal, and proper views. The Subordinate Divisions are thrifty and effective, and afford pleasing evidence of the sound basis of our beautiful and benevolent Order." The following were the Grand officers elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch—JOHN McCLUNG.

Grand Worthy Associate—J. S. VALENTINE.

Grand Scribe—A. POULSON.

Grand Treasurer—JAMES MURDOCK, JR.

Grand Conductor—S. J. McLACKLIN.

Grand Sentinel—ALEXANDER FERRIS.

Grand Chaplain—P. H. JONES.

Up to the October session of 1846, there were four additional Divisions chartered by the Grand Division, making nine Divisions, containing about 500 contributing members. At this session, the following Grand officers were elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch—J. S. VALENTINE.

Grand Worthy Associate—REV. M. J. REESE.

Grand Scribe — J. B. MORRISON.

Grand Treasurer — JACOB RICE.

Grand Chaplain — REV. E. R. WILLIAMS.

Grand Conductor — DR. THOMAS F. CULLEN.

Grand Sentinel — ISAAC A. LUMO.

P. G. W. Patriarch, McCLUNG, who retired from office at this session, has been long and favorably known as an efficient worker in the cause and the Order, and has by his modest and retiring deportment in the Grand Division of his own State, and in the National Division, gained many friends. He has retired from his official duties with the respect and best wishes of the Order. His successor, Brother VALENTINE, is well known as one of the most able and efficient friends of the Order in the Southern States. Our success under his jurisdiction has been far greater than could have been expected; in fact, on a comparison of territory and population, it will be found to be exceeded by but one or two States in the Union.

By returns to the National Division in 1847, there were 25 Subordinate Divisions, and 1152 members.

Amount of dues paid in from April, 1846, to April, 1847, . .	\$3828 87
“ “ benefits paid in the same period,	404 16
“ “ cash on hand,	1446 59

There are now (March, 1848) about 50 Subordinate Divisions, and about 3,000 contributing members.

Of those who have been most conspicuous in the advance of the Order in Delaware, the seven Brothers who signed the first application are the most prominent; all of them are now members of the Order, and foremost in every movement to promote its interest. In addition to them and the Grand officers above named, we would add that of Bro. J. B. MORRISON, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to promote the welfare of the Order.

CHAPTER XXII.

INDIANA.

EARLY in August, 1845, a petition was forwarded to the National Division, from several citizens of Brookville, Franklin co., Ind., for a charter for a Division. The same was forwarded by the proper authorities to Brother JOHN C. VAUGHAN, G. W. P. of the State of Ohio, at Cincinnati, who was authorized to inquire into the standing of the applicants, and, if they were found worthy, to proceed himself to Brookville and institute the Division. This he did on the 15th of Nov., 1845, assisted by Brother JOSEPH COX and others, from Cincinnati. The following persons were at the opening, and initiated into the Order: JNO. B. DAVIS, E. H. BARRY, C. F. CLARKSON, J. R. GOODWIN, A. W. SULLENBERGER, JAMES REYNOLDS, WM. CLARK, WM. NELSON, CORNELIUS BARTLOW, GEO. W. KIMBLE.

On the evening of the same day, Brother VAUGHAN delivered an address in the Methodist church, in which he most eloquently set forth the principles of the Order, and strongly recommended them to the favorable consideration of the citizens. This was the pioneer address in the State. The editor of the *Indiana American* thus speaks of it:—"It was such a specimen of vigor of intellect, and of beauty and purity of thought and instruction, as has seldom been our good fortune to listen to."

During the winter of 1845-6, the members of Indiana Division, No. 1, labored to extend the knowledge of the Order over the State. In January, 1846, the National Division authorized Indiana Division, No. 1, to act as its agent for the State, to grant charters and organize Divisions until a Grand Division should be formed. In accordance

with this authority, charters were soon granted to nine additional Divisions; they were opened as follows:— On the 21st of February, E. H. BARRY, W. P., assisted by several Brethren from Louisville, Ky., instituted Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, at New Albany, Floyd co. On the 25th of February, the officers of Indiana Division, No. 1, (P. W. P., DAVIS, acting as W. P.) proceeded to Connersville, county seat of Fayette co., and on the following day instituted Fayette Division, No. 7, and on the evening of the same organized Unity Division, No. 8, at Dublin. On the morning of the 27th, they proceeded to Centreville, county seat of Wayne co., and instituted Wayne Division, No. 2; and on the evening of the same day, instituted Clark Division, No. 3, at Richmond. On the 6th day of March, Lafayette Division, No. 5, was instituted at Logan cross roads, in Dearborn co.

There being now a constitutional number of Subordinate Divisions, a petition was forwarded for a charter for the organization of the Grand Division, to be located at Brookville. It will be seen, by reference to the map, that Brookville is situated in the south-eastern part of the State; as the Divisions then formed were in the eastern and south-eastern part, and could best centre there, the location was asked to be at Brookville, and granted by the National Division. In the interval between the petition for, and the organization of, the Grand Division, charters were granted, by No. 1, for Madison Division, No. 8, at Madison, Jefferson Division, No. 9, at Jeffersonville, and Washington Division, No. 10, at Indianapolis. Bro. J. R. GOODWIN, W. P., and C. F. CLARKSON, W. A., of Indiana Division, No. 1, proceeded, under the authority of the National Division, to organize the above named Divisions, as follows:— Madison, No. 8, April 20th; Jefferson, No. 9, April 21st; and Washington Division, No. 10, at the State capital, April 24th.

Thus rapidly was the Order advancing through the State, under the active exertions of the Brethren of Indiana Divis-

ion, No. 1. One of the Indianapolis papers thus speaks of the Brethren in connection with the notice, and after some remarks upon the organization of the Division among them : " We cannot close these remarks, without a tribute of respect to Brothers GOODWIN and CLARKSON, through whose kindness our Division was instituted, and by whose wholesome advice and counsel we were all edified, instructed and encouraged. May they live to see the enemy entirely routed, and their zeal and sacrifice for the cause abundantly rewarded."

The zeal and ability displayed by the officers and members of Indiana Division, No. 1, in the advance of the Order in their section of the State, is worthy of all commendation. In the short period from November, 1845, to April, 1846, they succeeded in firmly establishing ten Divisions of the Order, and spreading a full knowledge of the advantages of the organization throughout the State. Among those who were most conspicuous in this estimable work, was Brother J. R. GOODWIN, of Brookville, the first Grand Scribe, who also proved himself an able and efficient officer of the Grand Division. The admirable manner in which the agency of the National Division was conducted by Indiana Division, is alluded to in the report of the Most Worthy Scribe to the third session, as follows : — " I feel called upon to say, that the important trust committed to Indiana Division, No. 1, was fulfilled with a degree of ability and promptness which entitle it to the most favorable consideration of the National Division."

The Grand Division was organized on the 2d day of May, by Brother J. C. VAUGHAN, G. W. P. of Ohio, to whom the requisite documents, with authority, had been forwarded by the National Division. Eight Brothers were present as delegates. The following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — E. H. BARRY.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN PRITCHETT.

Grand Scribe — J. R. GOODWIN.

Grand Treasurer — W. B. SMITH.

Grand Conductor — JAMES A. NELSON.

Grand Sentinel — ANSLEM BUTLER.

On the afternoon of the day of the organization there was the first procession of the Sons of Temperance, in the regalia of the Order, ever formed in the State. Brother VAUGHAN again addressed the citizens of Brookville, on the great moral question of the day, with his characteristic force and effect. Under this address prejudice gave way — doubt and distrust vanished — the self-righteous felt more humble, and the Brethren of the Order were inspired with new zeal for the work upon which they had entered. A new impulse was given to the Order, as the delegates returned home better acquainted with our principles, and with new and strengthened resolution to advance its interests.

There were some things in Indiana, in common with other States, that retarded the advance of the Order. Perhaps nothing was more eminently adverse than the prejudice against secret societies, to which the Sons of Temperance *seemed* to hold some alliance. But in this, as in other States, it was soon found that the Order was not a *secret society* in its objectionable sense. Ministers of the gospel early joined in the work, and to many of them the Order stands indebted for the able support they have given, in spreading its principles and unmasking the "all-pervading destroyer."

At the annual October term, in 1846, of the Grand Division, held at Brookville, there were reported 32 Divisions, and 1000 members; four of the latter had been expelled, and one withdrawn. The following Grand officers were elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — C. F. CLARKSON.

Grand Worthy Associate — W. HANNAMAN.

Grand Scribe — E. H. BARRY.

Grand Treasurer — D. P. HOLLOWAY.

Grand Conductor — L. S. ADAMS.

Grand Sentinel — THOMAS NEELY.

At the second quarterly session of the ensuing year, the delegates to the National Division were instructed to ask a removal of the Grand Division from Brookville to Indianapolis, as the latter place had now become more central. It is due to the delegates from Brookville to say that they were active in obtaining the removal, believing, as they stated, that it would be conducive to the interest of the Order. The returns to the National Division, June, 1847, were as follows:

Number of Divisions,	56
Contributing members,	2413
Deaths,	13
Violated pledge,	57
Benefits paid,	\$429 89
Cash on hand,	2577 75

At the annual session, 1847, 83 new Divisions were reported as having been organized during the year, making in all 107 in the State, and placing Indiana the fourth State in the Union. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — L. J. ADAMS.

Grand Worthy Associate — C. B. PHILLIPS.

Grand Scribe — T. A. GOODWIN.

Grand Treasurer — J. C. JORDAN.

Grand Chaplain — REV. GEORGE P. JOCELYN.

Grand Conductor — W. B. CHACE.

Grand Sentinel — DAVID DINWIDDIE.

The present number of Divisions in the State (March, 1848) is about 140, with 8000 members.

Indiana may boast of her many efficient laborers in the temperance reformation. E. H. BARRY, the first G. W. P., was also the prime mover in the original application for the first Subordinate Division, and was active during the early

history of the Order in the State; C. F. CLARKSON, P. G. W. P., has also been of great service to the Order. From his deep devotion to its interests, and occupying the position of an editor to a widely-circulating weekly newspaper, he has, perhaps, done more than any other to advance our interests. He was always ready with his pen to advocate the cause of humanity; and to his efficiency and influence as an editor may be attributed the fact that there are now about forty of the principal editors of the State belonging to the Order, which, indeed, includes about all of any considerable talent and influence. As G. W. P., he was most faithful; ever vigilant for our true interests, and always enforcing a careful observance to the rules and usages.

There are many others whose names might be mentioned in connection with the Order, who have given much time and labor for our good. Brothers WM. HANNAMAN and C. B. PHILLIPS, in the centre of the State; L. T. ADAMS and H. C. SANXAY of the south; JOHN MITCHELL and Rev. GEORGE B. JOCELYN of the south-west; Bros. J. H. ORR and S. COLFAX in the north, and the present Grand Scribe of the State, T. A. GOODWIN, of Madison.

14*

CHAPTER XXIII.

TENNESSEE.

For the introduction of the Order into this State we are principally indebted to Brother JOHN FINN, who had previously been initiated in Pennsylvania. An application was forwarded to the National Division, in December, 1845, for a charter for Washington Division, No. 1, of Nashville, headed by Brother FINN. Authority was given him to open the same, which was duly performed on the 25th of February, 1846. Within one week thirty-three propositions for admission were received, and the Order rose rapidly into notice. On the 5th of May following, Union Division, No. 2, also located at Nashville, was organized; on the same day, Nashville Division, No. 3, located at Nashville, and on the 6th of May, E. Dillahunt Division, No. 4, located in Franklin, were opened — for the last named Division there were thirty-three petitioners.

The Brothers were extremely anxious, at this time, that the State should be represented at the session of the National Division in June following, and great exertions were made to obtain the constitutional number of Subordinates to entitle them to a Grand Division. An application for a Grand charter having been forwarded, and the request granted, the same was duly opened by the petitioners, under authority from the M. W. P., on the 26th of May, at Nashville, when the following Brothers were elected officers for the term:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOHN FINN.

Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES G. SHEPHERD.

Grand Scribe — GEORGE B. FARRER.

Grand Treasurer — ISAAC PAUL.

Grand Chaplain — M. S. ANDREWS.

Grand Conductor — ISAAC LATTON.

Grand Sentinel — J. FLOWERS.

At the date of the organization of the Grand Division there were about 160 contributing members in the State. The effort to force the number of Divisions for the object named had the effect to increase the zeal of the Brothers in the cause, and extend the Order rapidly. In no prior instance has a Grand Division been so early formed after the introduction of the organization. It might well have been supposed, from the want of general information in regard to the rules and forms, and the inexperience of the members, that difficulties would arise, and the general harmony be disturbed. Yet such was not the case; a common feeling of sacrificing individual opinion to the general good of the cause universally prevailed. The opposition to the advance of the Order, which early exhibited itself, at first retarded the movement, but eventually proved advantageous, inasmuch as it drew the public attention to its principles and objects. An almost universal prejudice against secret societies pervaded the State. The Sons of Temperance, at the first view, appeared to have the distinctive character of other secret organizations, and, as such, were not only considered in themselves dangerous, but injurious to the cause for the advancement of which they were professedly acting. This, combined with the feeling that the association was doubtful in its utility, and ephemeral in its character, effectually excluded nearly all the leading temperance men from its ranks.

The zeal exhibited by its early friends, its rapid advance over other States, and the means taken to enlighten the public mind as to its true principles, have had a highly favorable influence, and it is now composed of men of all professions, many of whom are of the highest standing, and of great moral influence. The Order in Tennessee may now be considered as firmly established, and as having a paramount influence in the advance of the cause.

At the October session, held at Nashville, in 1846, the following Grand officers were elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES M. HAMILTON.

Grand Worthy Associate — ISAAC LITTON.

We have not the returns of the October session, but those made to the National Division, in June, 1847, were as follows :

Number of Divisions in the State,	32
“ of contributing members,	1307
Amount of dues, &c., paid in,	\$5,147 50
“ “ benefits paid,	175 95
Funds on hand,	838 96
Number expelled,	38
“ reinstated,	9
“ of deaths in the year,	4

At the annual session in October, 1847, the following Grand officers were elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES C. WHITE.

Grand Worthy Associate — R. L. CARUTHERS.

Grand Scribe — JAMES G. SHEPARD.

Grand Treasurer — ANSON NELSON.

Grand Chaplain — REV. MARK L. ANDREWS.

Grand Conductor — A. G. McDUGAL.

Grand Sentinel — J. L. GUEST.

This rapid advance of the Order from a single Division, in one year, is highly creditable to our Brothers of Tennessee. Those who have been most conspicuous in this happy result are the following : — JOHN FINN, JAMES G. SHEPARD, ISAAC PAUL, ISAAC LITTON, JAMES M. HAMILTON, M. S. ANDREWS, GEORGE B. FARRER, M. O. CURRY, JAMES C. WHITE, and R. L. CARUTHERS.

There are now (March, 1848) about 120 Divisions, and 7000 contributing members in the State.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS State was among the first to receive the Order. As early as Murch, 1843, the Grand Scribe of New York was in correspondence with Mr. JOHN ZEIGENFUSS, of Raleigh, in relation to the formation of a Division. The result was an application for a charter, signed by eleven gentlemen, which was presented to the delegation of the Order appointed to visit Baltimore, on the occasion of the temperance celebration there, and by them a charter was granted for Concord Division, No. 1, to be located at Raleigh, under date of April 5th, 1843. The Division, however, was not instituted until the 2d of May following. Brother ZEIGENFUSS was elected W. P., and J. E. LUMSDEN, W. A. For eighteen months this remained the only Division in the State, and it was only by the zeal and determination of a few devoted friends that it was sustained. The slow progress of our organization may in a measure be accounted for by the want of interest in the temperance movement.

On the 26th of April, 1845, an application was received for a charter for Independent Division, No. 2, to be located at Raleigh; the same was referred back to Concord Division, No. 1, with power to grant the application. It was refused, and the refusal approved by the National Division. At this time Bro. J. E. LUMSDEN was appointed D. M. W. P. for the State, who, on the 28th of October, 1845, opened Lafayette Division, No. 2, of Fayetteville; on the 3d of December following, Salem Division, No. 3, of Salem; and in the same month, Union Division, No. 4, at Hillsborough. Early in the spring following, Smithfield Division, No. 5, was instituted.

There being now the constitutional number of Subordinates necessary to entitle the State to a Grand Division, an application for a charter was forwarded, and the same granted. P. G. W. P., A. F. CUNNINGHAM, of Virginia, was empowered to open the Division, which was done on the 21st of July, 1846. But eight representatives were present—seven from Concord, No. 1, and one from Union, No. 4. The small attendance was occasioned by the short notice given, and the distance of two of the Divisions from Raleigh; some of the representatives arrived after the opening. There were fourteen names upon the application. The following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — WILLIAM G. HILL.

Grand Worthy Associate — WILLIE W. JOHNSON.

Grand Scribe — JOSHUA E. LUMSDEN.

Grand Treasurer — ELDREDGE SMITH.

Grand Chaplain — C. L. COOLEY.

Grand Conductor — JAMES PUTTICK.

Grand Sentinel — WILLIAM H. HIGH.

At the period of the formation of the Grand Division, there were not over one hundred contributing members in the State. The contrast in the advance of the Order, between this and other States of the Union, is great, and can hardly be accounted for. We should be led to believe in a want of zeal and action in our Brothers there, were we not well aware of the devotion of some of them.

At the annual session in October, 1846, held at Raleigh, the returns show five Subordinate Divisions, and but 139 contributing members. The following were the officers elected for the year :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — WILLIE W. JOHNSON.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOSHUA BONER.

Grand Scribe — WM. H. HIGH.

Grand Treasurer — E. SMITH.

Grand Chaplain — E. L. COOLEY.

Grand Conductor — JAMES PUTTICK.

Grand Sentinel — S. G. SMITH.

We would here state that one of the Subordinate Divisions (Smithfield, No. 5) was not in active operation at this time, although returned as among the number of Divisions in the State. It was regularly instituted under its charter, but from some unfortunate circumstances suspended its meetings. There was, at a recent date, a cheering prospect of its soon going into active operation, as No. 10.

At the quarterly session, held at Hillsborough, in April, 1847, G. W. P., JOHNSON, tendered the resignation of his office, which was accepted; G. W. A., BONER, was elected to fill the vacancy, and JOSHUA E. LUMSDEN was elected G. W. A., in the place of Brother BONER, promoted. The office of Grand Scribe having become vacant, Brother HENRY PORTER was elected to that office for the remainder of the term. The G. W. P. elect not being present, he was not installed until the last quarter of the year.

No returns were made by this State to the National Division session of 1847; there were, however, at the April returns, six Subordinate Divisions, and 196 contributing members.

It gives us pleasure to say, that in contrast with this meagre statement of the advance of the Order in this, one of the oldest States of the organization, there is every reason to expect in the coming year a rapid extension. The opposition and indifference that has been so marked in the action of the friends of the cause towards us is rapidly giving way, as our objects and principles are understood. The exertions now making warrant us in the belief that there will be, by the next annual session, at least 1000 members in North Carolina.

Among those who have been most conspicuous in the advance of the Order, we would name Brothers J. E. LUMSDEN, JOHN ZEIGENFUSS, W. W. JOHNSON, JOSHUA BONER, A. MCGORMAN, C. L. COOLEY, HENRY PORTER, and JAMES PUTTICK.

The following are the Grand officers for the present term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOSHUA BONER.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN WHITE.

Grand Scribe — ALEXANDER MCGORMAN.

Grand Treasurer — E. SMITH.

Grand Chaplain — C. L. COOLEY.

Grand Conductor — S. G. SMITH.

Grand Sentinel — J. PUTTICK.

There are now (March, 1849) about 15 Subordinate Divisions, and about 1000 contributing members.

CHAPTER XXV.

KENTUCKY.

ON the 24th of September, 1845, the National Division received, through the Grand Scribe of Ohio, an application for a charter for Covington Division, No. 1, to be located at Covington. The application was referred to the officers of the Ohio Grand Division, and by them the first Division in the State was opened on November 6th following. For the introduction of the Order into this State we are indebted to the Brothers of Cincinnati. The towns of Covington and Newport are situated upon the river directly opposite to Cincinnati, and the attention of the Brothers of Ohio was early directed to the establishment of the Order there. Previous to the organization of the Grand Division, there were nineteen Divisions opened in this State, a number much larger than that of any other; the cause of which we shall hereafter record. The following is a list, with the location and date of opening:

Covington,	No. 1, . . .	Covington,	Nov. 6, 1845.
Maysville,	" 2, . . .	Maysville,	Feb. 4, 1846.
Noah's Ark,	" 3, . . .	Newport,	* Jan. 30, "
Covington,	" 4, . . .	Covington,	Feb. 8, "
Washington,	" 5, . . .	Louisville,	Feb. 12, "
Louisville,	" 6, . . .	"	Feb. 13, "
Morning Star,	" 7, . . .	"	April 13, "
Kentucky,	" 8, . . .	"	April 28, "
Fall's City,	" 9, . . .	"	May 16, "
Delevan,	" 10, . . .	"	June 10, "
Marion,	" 11, . . .	"	June 12, "
Hancock,	" 12, . . .	Hawesville,	July 25, "
Daviess,	" 13, . . .	Owensboro',	July 27, "
Jefferson,	" 14, . . .	Jeffersontown,	July 28, "

Augusta,	No. 15,	Augusta,	July 30, 1846.
Portland,	" 16,	Portland,	July 30, "
Kenton,	" 17,	Covington,	July 31, "
Eagle,	" 18,	"	July 31, "
Limestone,	" 19,	Maysville,	July 31, "

On the 21st of May an application was received by the M. W. S., from the four first-named Divisions, for the charter of a Grand Division, to be located at Covington. As but five Divisions were known at that time to have been opened in the State, it was deemed advisable by the M. W. Patriarch to grant the application, and the usual authority for organizing it was forwarded to G. W. P., VAUGHAN, of Ohio. We would here remark that Brother VAUGHAN, by himself or deputy, had opened all the then existing Divisions in the State. On the 26th of the same month, another application for a Grand Division was received from Divisions 5 to 9 inclusive, to be located in Louisville. This double application, and apparent conflict of interest, created some anxiety as to the harmony of the Order in that State, and Brother VAUGHAN was written to and requested to use his influence to reconcile difficulties, and induce an agreement upon such locality as would best serve the interests of the Order. He was, however, unable to effect any compromise, although ably seconded by the efforts of others, members of the Grand Division of Ohio; the Brothers of Covington insisting upon their right by a priority of application, and their first introduction of the Order into the State; those of Louisville from their central position, and being the most populous and commercial section.

In this unpleasant position of affairs, it was determined upon by the D. M. W. P., VAUGHAN, to call together the constitutional representation to the Grand Division, and endeavor to effect a compromise of this perplexing question. A meeting was called, under his authority, at Covington, about the first of July; at this meeting nearly every W. P. and P. W.

P. of the State were present. On the vote being taken, as to the location, it was decided in favor of Louisville by a small majority. The Grand Division would then have been instituted, but for a singular and unaccountable omission in forwarding the charter to D. M. W. P., VAUGHAN. Upon being asked for his authority to act, he could only produce a private letter from the M. W. Scribe. It will naturally be supposed that in the excited state of feeling incident to a question that had just been decided by a bare majority any available event would be seized upon to delay the opening and change the majority. The meeting was dissolved without further action, and the matter at issue placed in a worse position than before. The large number of Divisions in the State at the eventual opening of the Grand Division was principally owing to the exertions of the several parties to obtain a majority of delegates on the decision of the question as to location.

Matters were in this position at the induction into office of M. W. P., WHITE. Circumstances having called him to Pittsburg, he was strongly urged by letters received there to extend his journey to Kentucky, and endeavor amicably to settle the conflicting interests which were agitating the Order in that State. That such a visit was both necessary and expedient is evident from the facts we have presented, and will further be shown by its happy results. On the arrival of Bro. WHITE in Kentucky, he visited both Covington and Louisville, endeavoring, by conciliatory measures, to settle the long-mooted question of location. In each of these places he opened three new Divisions, each party still struggling for a majority on the final settlement of the question. On the 1st day of August, 1846, at seven o'clock in the morning, the representatives of the several Subordinate Divisions assembled at Covington. The first act of the meeting was to decide upon the location. Upon the vote being taken it appeared that there was a majority in favor of Louisville. A

short recess was then had for consultation. On again being called to Order, Bro. FOLEY, Mayor of Covington, suggested that the vote upon the location be reconsidered, which was done; and upon the second vote, Louisville was selected unanimously. Thus was the question that had agitated the Order for over six months fully and amicably settled, through the magnanimity of our Brothers of Covington, and the friendly exertions of M. W. P., WHITE. The Brothers of Louisville, not to be outdone in brotherly feeling and generosity, gave their votes to the Brothers of Covington for all the Grand officers, excepting the G. W. P. and G. S.

The following were the officers elected for the remainder of the term. After the election and installation, the Grand Division passed over to Cincinnati, and attended the State celebration of the Order in Ohio, held on the same day.

Grand Worthy Patriarch — REUBEN DAWSON.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN W. RAND.

Grand Scribe — A. G. MUNN.

Grand Treasurer — SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Grand Chaplain — ASA DEURY.

Grand Conductor — J. M. LINCOLN.

The number of members at the formation of the Grand Division was about 700.

At the annual session, held at Louisville, in 1846, the following was the report of the state of the Order:

Number of Divisions,	22
Of contributing members,	1218
Receipts for the year,	\$2079 05
Cash on hand,	\$1052

A new election of officers was had, and another Patriarch and Associate chosen, although the former had not stood a constitutional term, and were eligible to reelection, a circumstance that had not previously occurred in the Order. The following officers were elected:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — J. B. REDD.
Grand Worthy Associate — N. D. HUNTER.
Grand Scribe — A. G. MUNN.
Grand Treasurer — W. E. GLOVER.
Grand Chaplain — ASA DRURY.
Grand Conductor — I. S. LOCKE.
Grand Sentinel — D. L. ADAIR.

At this session some excitement was occasioned by the G. W. P. having refused to grant a charter to a second Division in Maysville, on the ground that the interests of the Order did not require, in so small a population, (4000,) more than one Division. The refusal was no doubt dictated by good motives, although there are now three flourishing Divisions in that place.

The resolution of the National Division, passed at its third session, "that no person acting as a salesman for a dealer in intoxicating liquors can remain a member of the Order," was made the subject of a report, and produced much discussion. We cannot refrain from inserting here a part of the resolutions, expressing, as they do, in admirable language, the true principles of the Order on the subject.

Resolved, That any construction beyond the strict letter of our constitutions should be adopted with extreme caution; that the object of our Order is a *permanent revolution* in the habits and feelings of a whole people on the subject of intoxicating liquors; — that such changes as are most permanent are usually gradual in coming to maturity; — that we cannot reasonably expect the *immediate* attainment of our object, and attempts to bring about suddenly the revolution at which we aim would be too likely to defeat themselves.

Resolved, That these young men (salesmen) cannot be expected to give up their situations, and sacrifice their prospects in life, for the sake of any abstract good which they may be persuaded will result from their example by their remaining members of our Order. Still less can we expect that other young men in similar circumstances, and not yet deeply interested in our objects, will join us at such a cost.

Resolved, That by receiving such young men into our Order we prevent them from engaging on their own account, either as principal or consignee, in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and still, as has been shown in some

instances, we draw the attention of their employers to the subject, and lead them to forego that branch of their business. In this way we gradually do much good, and effect a permanent change ; while, on the contrary, by drawing the lines too strictly, we keep out of our influence all young men in any degree connected with the sale of liquors, and instead of leading them to assist us in bringing about the desired change, array them, by a mistaken want of liberality, among the enemies of our reform.

A select committee made a spirited report upon these resolutions, from which we extract the following :

Resolved, That an application of this decision in cases that transpired before the decision was made and published would not only be unjust, but at war with that spirit of republicanism which is the pride of the Order, as it would be an *ex post facto* law in its most objectionable sense.

The report was, by a small majority, laid upon the table.

At this session, an act of incorporation for the Grand Division was presented for acceptance, having been obtained by a committee appointed previously for that purpose. After a very exciting discussion, it was referred to the Subordinate Divisions for their action, and laid on the table until the April session. It was then taken up, and on a vote of Divisions, accepted by a majority of one. Subsequently, resolutions were passed requiring certain amendments, before its final acceptance, by a vote of forty to two. As these amendments are not likely to be granted by the Assembly of Kentucky, we presume the whole subject has gone to the "tomb of the Capulets." We will, however, remark that after the express action of the National Division refusing to Connecticut the privilege of accepting a charter of a much less objectionable character, and after an express vote declaring such proceedings improper, it appears to us strange that the Grand Division should for a moment have entertained the proposition. We have already, in the history of the National Division, in connection with that, in part, of Maine, given the objections raised against incorporating Grand Divisions.

At this session, also, the Grand Division voted to hold their future sessions as follows: annual, at Louisville; July, at Bowling Green; January, at Frankfort; April, at Mayesville.

The returns to the National Division in June, 1847, were as follows:

Number of Divisions,	48
Contributing members,	2,960
Deaths,	11
Violated the pledge,	73
Benefits paid,	\$117 68
Cash on hand,	\$3,245 72

The present number of Divisions in the State (March, 1848) is 138, and the number of contributing members, 8000.

By the report of the Grand Scribe, A. G. MUNN, Esq., of Louisville, made at the July session, 1847, we find the statistics of the Order in the State as follows:

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	87
“ “ contributing members,	4114
Initiated the last quarter,	1293

At the annual session of October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers:

<i>Grand Worthy Patriarch</i> — C. J. SMITH.
<i>Grand Worthy Associate</i> — A. G. MUNN.
<i>Grand Scribe</i> — F. H. UNDERWOOD.
<i>Grand Treasurer</i> — W. KENDRICK.
<i>Grand Chaplain</i> — JOHN MILLER.
<i>Grand Conductor</i> — E. H. HAYCRAFT.
<i>Grand Sentinel</i> — H. D. FISK.

Among those who have contributed most by their labors and influence to advance the Order in Kentucky, we would name Bro. G. W. KYLE, S. M. MOORE, B. W. FOLEY, and SAMUEL KENNEDY, of Covington; J. W. RAND, EBEN JEN-

KINS, and N. D. HUNTER, of Maysville; J. B. REDD and A. G. MUNN, of Louisville. We do not mean, in designating these, to select them as alone entitled to the thanks of the Order. There are hundreds in the State who have labored zealously in the cause; we would do them all justice if our limits and information would permit.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GEORGIA.

THE introduction of the Order into Georgia was a work of much labor, and attended with many difficulties. To those conversant with the character of the population in our Southern Atlantic States, it would be unnecessary to point them out; but as a vast majority of our Brothers are unacquainted with the peculiarities of that section of the country in this respect, we will detain our readers a few moments, to explain the position in which the temperance movement is there placed. We are more particularly induced to do so at this time, as our remarks will hereafter be found to apply with equal force to the introduction of the Order into South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana.

Here, as in most of the Southern States, there are among the white population two distinct classes. The one composed of those who are wealthy, or, from their professions, above having recourse to manual labor for support; and the other, of those who are compelled to labor for a living. Between these two, there is as wide a social difference of position as between the white and colored races at the North. The upper class of society, who are alone likely to sustain with success the Order, are composed either of natives bred in affluence, or of Northerners who have emigrated there for the purpose of acquiring wealth, and cannot be supposed to be permanently attached to the soil. The hospitable disposition of the planters and merchants of the South, for which they have been long celebrated, has made the state of society among them decidedly unfavorable to the advance of temperance principles. Among those whom the prospect of commercial gain has located there, but few can be found with

sufficient leisure, or, if they have the leisure, with that philanthropic self-sacrificing spirit that will prompt them to devote themselves to such a work as that intended to be advanced by the Sons of Temperance. We would not be understood by these remarks to infer that drunkenness exists to a greater extent in the same number in the South, than in the North. In fact, from personal observation, we believe the reverse to be the truth. It is the universal and comparatively temperate habits of drinking that make the effort to advance the cause so extremely difficult. In such a state of society, men do not, or will not, see the necessity of an organization like ours, that is intended to restrain and confirm men in the principles of temperance. They cannot see either its object or use, when that which it is intended to guard them from has assumed, from long habit, the garb of a social indulgence, and to them presents no features of evil or personal injury. One word more in regard to the personal character of the natives of the Southern Atlantic States, and we have done with this point. They are generally men of high and chivalric pride, strongly attached to the soil, quick to resent an injury, but strong in their friendships, and hospitable to a fault.

Under these circumstances and peculiarities, our Order has been introduced into Georgia, and is now in a flourishing condition. In July, 1844, a correspondence was opened between W. S. WILLIFORD, Esq., of Macon, and the M. W. Scribe, by the former requesting information as to the objects and principles of the Order. Previous to this correspondence, Brother WILLIFORD had received indirect information in regard to the organization, and had endeavored to obtain signatures to an application for a charter, but from not being able to state definitely its objects, had been unsuccessful. The documents and papers were immediately sent to him, and he labored from that time until the November following before he could obtain the number of names required. The

following extract of the letter enclosing the application from Brother WILLIFORD will show the zeal with which he had labored for nearly one year in his efforts to establish the first Division :

"I have been working hard, ever since the receipt of your kind favor of the 16th of July, 1844, to interest our leading temperance men in the Order, as I feel convinced it is the very thing we wanted for the cause in this State, and in fact at the whole South. Until this time, however, I have not been able to get a sufficient interest awakened to authorize our petitioning for a charter. But I am happy now to state, that we are fully alive to the interest of the cause, and are determined to establish the Sons of Temperance in this State."

The most respectable references in the city of New York being given for the names upon the application, the National Division granted a charter to Tomochichi Division, No. 1, to be located at Macon, and authorized the applicants to open the same. It was accordingly instituted on the 29th of December, 1845. At the time, it consisted of only eight members, one of whom, FORDYCE WRIGLEY, an estimable friend of the cause, has since deceased. W. S. WILLIFORD was elected W. Patriarch, and EDWIN SAULSBURY, W. Associate. On the 13th of April following, Toonahowi Division, No. 2, was opened at Savannah, by D. M. W. Patriarch, WILLIFORD, who writes thus in his report:—"I have a great deal of confidence in this Division, and feel certain that in less than six months it will number over 100 members. On the night the charter was delivered there were fifteen propositions, and on the night following a number of others were handed in." JOSEPH FELT was elected W. Patriarch, and GEORGE W. ADAMS, W. Associate.

On the 17th of July following, D. M. W. P., WILLIFORD, assisted by Brother A. G. BUTTS, opened Ocatichee Division, No. 3, located at Hawkinsville. N. W. COLLIER was elected W. Patriarch, and A. R. KELLAM, W. Associate. On the 15th of August, Brother BUTTS, assisted by Brother JOHN H.

MORGAN, of No. 1, opened Oconee Division, No. 4, located at Eatonton, Putnam county. JUNIUS A. WINGFIELD was elected W. Patriarch. On the 2d of December, 1846, Montezuma Division, No. 5, located at Culloden, Munroe county, was instituted by W. P., BUTTS, assisted by Brother R. L. WOOD, acting under authority of D. M. W. P., WILLIFORD. Rev. JAMES SMITH was elected W. Patriarch, and Col. L. T. DOYAL, W. Associate.

The constitutional number of Divisions required to form a Grand Division having been instituted, measures were now taken to obtain a charter for the same. Thus, in one year from the opening of the first Division, under the most discouraging circumstances, the Order had become firmly established, and a Grand Division instituted. This took place at Macon, on the 29th of December, 1846, by special dispensation given to D. M. W. P., WILLIFORD, ten P. W. Patriarchs and W. Patriarchs being present, and the following officers elected and installed :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — W. S. WILLIFORD, of Macon.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOSEPH FELT, of Savannah.

Grand Chaplain — JAMES SMITH, of Culloden.

Grand Scribe — G. S. OBEAR, of Macon.

Grand Treasurer — E. SAULSBURY, of Macon.

Grand Conductor — A. G. BUTTS, of Macon.

Grand Sentinel — E. A. BURCH, of Hawkinsville.

Acting Past Grand Worthy Patriarch — G. W. ADAMS, of Savannah.

On the 22d of March following, special D. M. W. P., W. H. BROWN, of Philadelphia, who had been commissioned by the National Division to open Subordinate Divisions in such States as he might journey through on a business tour, being at Augusta in this State, got up an application for a charter, and opened at Augusta, Augusta Division, No. 7. Brother BROWN has also done the Order most efficient service in establishing it in other States.

The returns to the National Division in June, 1847, were as follows :

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	7
" " contributing members,	205
" " deaths,	2
Violated the pledge,	3
Benefits paid,	\$111 71
Cash on hand,	\$440 45

The charter of Oconee Division, No. 4, has been forfeited, and there are now (March, 1848) in the State, 25 Divisions in active operation, numbering about 2000 members.

During the year, (April, 1847,) Brother OBEAR resigned the office of Grand Scribe, and WM. DIBBLE, of Macon, was elected. At the annual session, October, 1847, the following Brothers were elected Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOSEPH FELT.

Grand Worthy Associate — GEORGE S. OBEAR.

Grand Scribe — WILLIAM DIBBLE.

Grand Treasurer — E. C. GRANNIS.

Grand Chaplain — THOMAS FLEWELLEN.

Grand Conductor — GEORGE W. ADAMS.

Grand Sentinel — ALONZO WARDWELL.

The present position of the Order in this State is highly flattering; it has already been productive of great good in concentrating the efforts of temperance men into one common channel, and given a permanency to the great moral movement that it could not have acquired in any other way; it has opened a vast field for improvement in the social condition of the State, and, in the respectable and able hands in which it is now placed, we have every confidence not only in its future prosperity, but also in its effecting much in the promotion of the great cause of total abstinence.

Of those who have been most conspicuous in the establishment and advance of the Order in Georgia, we will place at the head, G. W. P., WILLIFORD. His untiring and zealous labors in obtaining a charter for the first Division, and his subsequent exertions in spreading the Order over the State, deserve the hearty thanks of every friend of the cause.

G. W. A., JOSEPH FELT, has also been a prominent and distinguished laborer in our progress, and has ably represented the State in the National Division. We would also refer to the following Brothers, who have been conspicuous in their exertions to advance the Order: WM. DIBBLE, GEORGE S. OBEAR, A. G. BUTTS, A. V. MANN, W. H. DEWEES, E. A. BURCH, J. A. HOUGH, H. HUFF, L. T. DOYAL, and Rev. S. G. BRAGG.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ILLINOIS.

For the introduction of the Order into this State we are indebted to the general circulation of publications in regard to our principles and objects. In the fall of 1845, Brother B. W. THOMAS and a few others, satisfied from the information they had received that the organization would be productive of much advantage to the cause if introduced into the State, made an application to the National Division for a charter, which, after due consideration, (reference being given as to the character of the applicants,) was granted. There being no Divisions in the immediate vicinity, and circumstances not requiring the despatching of a special deputy, the documents were forwarded to B. W. THOMAS, Esq., of Chicago, with a commission as D. M. W. P., who accordingly instituted Chicago Division, No. 1, at Chicago, on the 8th of November, 1845. The advance of this Division was slow, but steady. Although no open opposition was exhibited, still there was, for a long period, a want of interest in the friends of the cause which made the existence of the Division doubtful.

The hopes of the Brothers were, however, increased in the spring following by the application for a charter for Joliet Division, No. 2, to be located at Joliet, which Division was duly instituted on the 16th of May, by special Deputy, E. A. RUCHER, and by an application for a charter for Galena Division, No. 3, to be located at Galena. This was also granted, and the same opened by special Deputy, R. W. HART, on the 11th of July following. The Order continued without much apparent increase until the next December, the number of the contributing members not exceeding one hundred. In

the mean time, great exertions were made by the Brothers of Chicago Division to spread a knowledge of the organization over the State, the result of which was an application for, and the institution of, Alton Division, No. 4, at Alton, on the 26th day of December, by special Deputy, N. D. ELWOOD, and Mount Morris Division, No. 5, at Mount Morris, on the 11th of December, by W. H. BUSHNELL. These four last Divisions were chartered under the power granted by the National Division to D. M. W. P., THOMAS.

The constitutional number of Divisions being now instituted in the State, an application was made for a Grand Division charter; the petition was granted, and the necessary documents forwarded. Previous to the opening of the Grand Division, an application was made for a Division from Wilmington, to be called Wilmington Division, No. 6; the petition was granted, and the Division opened by D. M. W. P., THOMAS, on the 6th of January, 1847. On the 8th of January, the Grand Division was formally instituted by the D. M. W. P., and the following officers installed for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — H. L. RUCHER.

Grand Worthy Associate — A. SHEPHERD.

Grand Scribe — B. W. THOMAS.

Grand Treasurer — T. P. DUNHAM.

Grand Conductor — E. A. RUCHER.

Grand Chaplain — R. W. HART.

Grand Sentinel — S. W. STONE.

At this time there were about 160 contributing members. After the establishment of the Grand Division, the Order began rapidly to extend itself over the State; the general attention of the friends of the cause was directed toward it, and it became at once the paramount movement of the reform. At the annual session in October, there were thirty-five Divisions, and at the present time (March, 1848) there are 70 Subordinate Divisions, containing about 3000 contributing members.

At the October session, 1847, the following Grand Officers were elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — N. D. ELWOOD.

Grand Worthy Associate — B. W. THOMAS

Grand Scribe — E. A. RUCHER.

Grand Treasurer — J. A. HARRINGTON.

Grand Chaplain — R. E. BARBA.

Grand Conductor — A. NEWCOMER.

Grand Sentinel — P. A. LAWLY.

Among those who have been most conspicuous in the advance of the Order, we would name Brother B. W. THOMAS, who, since its introduction, has devoted much of his valuable time to its service, and Brothers RUCHER, ELWOOD, HART, BUSHNELL, SHEPHERD, STONE, BARBA, and NEWCOMER, each of whom has done signal service, and deserves the warmest thanks of his associates in the cause.

16*

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE introduction of the Order into this State was attended with much trouble and difficulty. As early as 1844, great exertions were made by the Brothers in Massachusetts to institute a Division. Partial arrangements were made in two locations, but the prevailing jealousy against secret societies, and the apparent determination to consider our organization as such, frustrated every effort for its introduction. The effort then made had, undoubtedly, the effect to draw the public attention to our objects, and, in a measure, to prepare the way to ultimate success.

BRO. JOHN R. SPINNEY, a member of Pilgrim Division, No. 10, of Plymouth, Mass., having removed to Portsmouth, immediately commenced the work of establishing a Division. He opened a correspondence with G. W. P., STACY, of Massachusetts, and shortly after forwarded to him an application for a charter. The same was transmitted to the National Division, and authority granted to the Grand Division of Mass. to open that and other Divisions in New England in States where no Grand Division existed. On the 25th of February, 1846, Granite Division, No. 1, located at Portsmouth, was instituted by G. W. P., WM. R. STACY,—twenty-one applicants being present. This Division advanced rapidly, and its influence had a favorable bearing on the friends of the cause. The objections against the Order, as a secret association, were in a measure dispelled, and an opening made for its further progress.

On the 10th of July following, Beacon Light Division, No. 2, was organized at Nashua, by G. W. P., STACY, assisted by G. S., J. W. APPLETON. On the 14th of the same month,

Manchester Division, No. 3, was instituted by P. G. W. A., WEST, of New York. On the 25th of December, Star in the East Division, No. 4, was instituted at Dover, by G. S., J. W. APPLETON, of Mass., assisted by Bro. OLIVER H. YOUNG. On the 29th, the same Brothers instituted Crystal Fount Division, No. 5, at New Market. On the 14th January, 1847, G. S., APPLETON, instituted Tahanto Division, No. 6, located at Concord. In the institution of the three last Divisions, Brothers APPLETON and YOUNG acted under the authority granted to Bro. STACY as D. M. W. P.

Measures were at this time taken to obtain a Grand charter for the State. An application having been forwarded, the petition was granted; and M. W. P., WHITE, being at the time on an official tour through the Northern States, organized the same on the 12th of March, 1847, assisted by D. M. W. P., STACY, and G. S., APPLETON. At this time, there were about 150 contributing members. The following were the Grand officers elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — THOMAS BROWN.

Grand Worthy Associate — THOMAS E. SAWYER.

Grand Scribe — CHARLES S. PERKINS.

Grand Treasurer — FOUST EATON.

Grand Chaplain — Rev. J. F. WITHERELL.

Grand Conductor — J. H. JACKSON.

Grand Sentinel — WM. H. BROWN.

Acting Past Grand Worthy Patriarch, WALTER B. HILL.

The following are the returns made to the National Division in June, 1847 :

Number of Subordinate Divisions,	6
" " contributing members,	227
" " violations of the pledge,	37
Receipts during the year,	\$205 64
Cash on hand,	\$480 96

The following Grand officers were elected in October, 1847 :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — T. E. SAWYER.

Grand Worthy Associate — JOHN B. FISH.

Grand Scribe — GEORGE W. TOWLE.

Grand Treasurer — F. A. FRANKLIN.

Grand Chaplain — REV. H. M. DEXTER.

Grand Conductor — REV. J. F. WITHERELL.

Grand Sentinel — E. A. WEEKS.

At this time (March, 1848) there are 15 Subordinate Divisions, and 1200 contributing members. Our Order has in the State many zealous and influential members — some almost wholly devoted to the cause. The Brothers most conspicuous in the advance of the Order are those named above. We cannot, however, refrain from specially referring to Dr. BROWN, of Manchester, to whom the Order is deeply indebted for his devotion to its advancement.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE introduction of the Order into this State was, as in New Hampshire, likewise attended with much difficulty. In the fall of 1845, efforts were made to establish a Division at Pawtucket; but from the unexpected opposition with which the effort was received by some of the leading Washingtonians, it was, for a season, abandoned. In the spring of 1846, Brother G. W. KEYMER, a member of the Order from New York, located himself at Pawtucket, and immediately renewed the effort to establish a Division. With the assistance of the original movers, a sufficient number of signers were obtained to an application for a charter. This application was forwarded to the Grand Division of Massachusetts, to which body authority had been granted by the National Division, under date of February, 1846, to open Subordinate Divisions in any of the New England States where a Grand Division did not exist.

Acting under this authority, and a charter granted by the N. D., G. W. P., W. R. STACY, assisted by D. G. W. P., A. T. ODHAM, and D. G. W. P., ALEXANDER T. WILKINSON, of Massachusetts, instituted Fraternus Division, No. 1, of Pawtucket, on the 23d of May, 1846. This Division languished, and barely sustained itself for a long time; in February, 1847, it had actually but six contributing members, and in the April following, but 20. It has, however, since become respectable in numbers. The cause of our slow progress in this town may be justly attributed to the strong opposition of the leaders in the Washingtonian movement.

On the first of August, 1846, P. G. W. A., WEST, of New

York, instituted Providence Division, No. 2, located at Providence. On the 14th of December following, Brother WEST instituted Narraganset Division, No. 3, located at Warren; and on the 24th, Fountain Division, No. 4, of Woonsocket. No. 2 was opened under the authority of the Grand Division of Massachusetts, granted to Brother WEST, by G. W. P., STACY; and Nos. 3 and 4 under the authority of Bro. STACY, who had been deputized by the M. W. P. to act as D. M. W. P. for the States of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, on the 1st of October preceding.

The constitutional number of Divisions being now organized, arrangements were made to obtain a charter for a Grand Division. The National Division having granted the charter, it was formally instituted, on the 3d of April, 1847, by M. W. P., P. S. WHITE, assisted by D. M. W. P., W. R. STACY. At this time the number of contributing members in the State did not exceed eighty. The following Brothers were elected the first Grand officers :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — GEORGE R. KEYMER.

Grand Worthy Associate — THOMAS COGGSWELL.

Grand Scribe — RAY W. POTTER.

Grand Chaplain — JOHN ANDREWS.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN P. DINSMORE.

Grand Conductor — JOSEPH D. SADLER.

Grand Sentinel — JOSIAH F. HORTON.

Acting Past Grand Worthy Patriarch — ISRAEL LUCE.

Since the organization of the Grand Division, the Order has been slowly but steadily advancing, and bids fair to assume a prominent position in the temperance movement of the State. No returns were made at the session of the National Division, June, 1847.

The following officers were chosen in October, 1847 :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — THOMAS COGGSWELL.

Grand Worthy Associate — GEORGE W. BACON.

Grand Scribe — RAY W. POTTER.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN P. DINSMORE.

Grand Chaplain — REV. J. E. RISLEY.

Grand Conductor — J. EMERSON KENT.

Grand Sentinel — CHARLES B. SNOW.

There are now (March, 1848) seven Subordinate Divisions, and about 800 contributing members.

The Brothers who have rendered themselves most conspicuous in the introduction of the Order into this State are P. G. W. P., STACY of Massachusetts, GEORGE R. KEYMER, RAY W. POTTER, JOHN P. DINSMORE, THOMAS COGSWELL, and A. T. ODHAM.

CHAPTER XXX.

MICHIGAN.

THE first introduction of the Order into this State was through one of the Sons of Massachusetts. Brother JOHN H. SCOTT, who was elected G. W. Associate of Massachusetts at the annual session in 1845, resigned his office at the April session of 1846, and immediately after emigrated to Michigan. He had been, prior to his removal west, one of the most early and active members, and immediately after locating himself at Albion, commenced the good work of establishing a Division there. So little, however, was thought of the Order, that it was nearly four months before he could obtain the necessary number of signatures to the application.

In the mean time efforts were making in three other counties to establish Divisions. FERNANDO JONES, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Michigan Temperance Journal and Washingtonian*, published at Jackson, being in Chicago in July, 1846, was initiated into the Order, and was so well pleased with its principles and objects, that he at once drew up a petition, signed it, and forwarded it to the National Division, with a request that he might be appointed Deputy to procure the remaining signatures, and open a Division at Jackson, on his return. His request was granted, and he obtained the requisite number of applicants; but by reason of a long protracted illness, he was unable to institute the Division. At about the same period, the subject was agitated, and efforts made to obtain signatures to petitions, in Detroit and Mt. Clemens;—who were engaged in the movement in the last two named places we have been unable to ascertain. The action of Brother SCOTT, however, has undoubtedly priority in point of time.

We would here name, as a singular circumstance, that although all the efforts above named were nearly simultaneous, yet each was ignorant of the action of the other. The continued sickness of Brother JONES induced the applicants from Jackson to apply for the appointment of another Deputy to open their Division, and Brother B. W. THOMAS, of Chicago, was delegated, who, on the 5th of September, 1846, opened Michigan Division, No. 1, at Jackson. Shortly after, Detroit Division, No. 2, at Detroit, was instituted by Brother BREWSTER, of western New York, under a charter dated Aug. 6th, 1846. On the 19th of September, Brother SCOTT received the documents for Albion Division, No. 4, and immediately called a meeting of the petitioners, and arranged for and opened the same on the 21st. The following Divisions were also instituted prior to the Grand Division, under charters dated

Jan. 27, 1847,	Mt. Clemens,	No. 3,	at Mt. Clemens.
" — "	Battle Creek,	" 5,	" Battle Creek.
" — "	Brooklyn,	" 6,	" Brooklyn,
" 3, "	Plymouth,	" 7,	" Plymouth.
" 13, "	Grand Rapids,	" 8,	" Grand Rapids.
" 13, "	Niles,	" 9,	" Niles.
Feb. 8, "	Ann Arbor,	" 10,	" Ann Arbor.
" 12, "	Ypsilanti.	" 11,	" Ypsilanti.
Jan. 29, 1848,	St. Clair,	" 12,	" St. Clair.

The application for a Grand charter was prepared and forwarded by Brother SCOTT, and the necessary papers having been transmitted to him as D. M. W. P., the same was instituted in due form at Jackson, on the 6th of April, 1847. No returns were made to the National Division from this State at the June session of 1847. At the October session of 1847 there were thirty-three Subordinate Divisions, and 1200 contributing members. The following were the Grand officers elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — ALBERT M. BAKER.

Grand Worthy Associate — H. M. THOMPSON.

Grand Scribe — L. B. BROWN.

Grand Treasurer — G. THOMPSON.

Grand Chaplain — ELIJAH H. PILCHER.

Grand Conductor — M. A. MOSHER.

Grand Sentinel — F. M. FOSTER.

The Order is now rapidly on the increase, and has thus far been productive of much good to the cause. It has met with but little opposition, and embraces among its members some of the leading men of the State. The names above given are the only individuals known to us as conspicuous in the establishment and advance of our association; there are others, no doubt, who have done good service, but we have been unable, after an effort of six months' duration, to obtain a full and accurate account of the Order in Michigan.

The State has now about sixty Divisions, and 3000 contributing members.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MISSOURI.

IN the summer of 1844, Doctor ASA SPAULDING, a member of Flushing Division, Long Island, State of New York, being on a visit to St. Louis, put into the hands of Brother J. VAIL a copy of the constitution and by-laws of his Division, and requested his opinion as to the practicability of obtaining the necessary number of names to an application for a charter. Brother VAIL's opinion being favorable, they jointly commenced the work. After two months of great exertion, and under very discouraging circumstances, they succeeded in persuading the required number to sign a petition for a charter. The opposition was predicated upon the same grounds as it had previously been in other States, namely, that of its being a secret organization, and likely to retard the temperance movement. The petition was forwarded to the National Division by Brother SPAULDING, and a charter was granted, under date of Feb. 24, 1845—Brother SPAULDING being appointed D. M. W. P. for the purpose of instituting the same.

Owing to some mismanagement, and the sickness of the D. M. W. P., no arrangements were made for the transmission of the papers, and they remained in the hands of the M. W. Scribe until June. After their transmission, the severe indisposition of Brother SPAULDING prevented his official action, and matters remained in the same position until after his death, which occurred in November. There being then no one authorized to open the Division, the M. W. S. wrote to Brother H. STAGG, one of the applicants, inquiring

as to the receipt of the papers, and asking for information as to the intentions of the remaining petitioners. The answer being satisfactory, authority was forwarded authorizing the applicants themselves to institute the Division. This arrangement, however, was subsequently changed, and the Division was opened by Brother JOHN PHIPPHEN, of Cincinnati, O., on the 5th of May, 1846, under the name of St. Louis Division, No. 1. Of the original applicants for the charter, but four were present out of fifteen, and but eight eventually joined the Order. The constitutional number (seven) was made up by the initiation of three not on the petition.

The Order at first advanced slowly, the St. Louis being the only Division in the State for five months. In October, a new impulse was given to the movement, and the following Divisions, as will be seen, were instituted in rapid succession: Harmony Division, No. 2, October 7th, 1846; Washington, No. 3, December 26th; Missouri, No. 4, January 9, 1847; Star, No. 5, February 1st; Crystal Fount, No. 6, March 1st; Lafayette, No. 7, at Lexington, and Louisiana, No. 8, at Louisiana, during March; La Clede, No. 9, at St. Louis, April 6th; and Young Men's Star of Hope, No. 10, at St. Louis, April 6th. The first four Divisions were opened by special deputies, the remainder by, or under the special direction of, D. M. W. P., WM. S. STEWART.

On the establishment of the first four Divisions, a petition was placed in the hands of the D. M. W. P. for the Grand Division of the State. Some difficulties, however, arose in regard to granting the same, which caused a lengthy correspondence, and threatened at one time seriously to affect the harmony of the Order. All difficulties were, however, amicably adjusted, and on the anniversary of the organization, the 5th of May, 1847, the Grand Division was opened in due

form by D. M. W. P., STEWART, and the following officers elected for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — C. B. PARSONS.

Grand Worthy Associate — WM. F. CHASE.

Grand Scribe — D. A. MASFHAN.

Grand Treasurer — HENRY STAGG.

Grand Chaplain — JAMES S. POOL.

Grand Conductor — BARNARD BRYAN.

Grand Sentinel — J. WOODMAN.

At the opening of the Grand Division, there were about six hundred contributing members in the State. At the annual session in October, 1847, there were eighteen Subordinate Divisions and 1260 contributing members. The following are the officers elected at the October session :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — BARNARD BRYAN.

Grand Worthy Associate — J. T. TEMPLE.

Grand Scribe — W. H. MAURICE.

Grand Treasurer — WM. S. STEWART.

Grand Conductor — P. E. BLAND.

Grand Chaplain — JOHN B. HIGGAN.

Grand Sentinel — CHARLES G. GILL.

At the October session the G. W. P. was authorized to visit all the principal towns in the State for the purpose of introducing the Order, and an appropriation of one thousand dollars was made to defray his expenses.

At the present time (March, 1848) there are in active operation about forty Divisions, comprising about 2000 members.

The Order is now rapidly advancing, embracing among its members some of the most talented and influential citizens. Its effect upon the temperance movement has been highly satisfactory, and well calculated to command for it the public approbation and confidence. Among those to whose labors and zeal the Order is most indebted for its

advance in this section, we would name our lamented Brother, Dr. ASA SPAULDING, C. COLLINS, and WM. F. CHASE, of St. Louis; Rev. C. B. PARSONS, now of Cincinnati; HENRY STAGG, WM. S. STEWART, BARNARD BRYAN, W. H. MAURICE, JOHN B. HIGDAN, J. T. TEMPLE, and J. VAIL.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LOUISIANA.

For the introduction of the Order into this State we are indebted to Brother EDMUND BURKE, Past Grand Scribe of Massachusetts. Having been commissioned, prior to his departure for New Orleans, Special D. M. W. P. for Louisiana, he engaged himself, on his arrival there, in ascertaining the state of the temperance movement. He found the Washingtonian Society had seven members; the Franklin and Lady Franklin Society some twelve members; the Bethel Society, then under the charge of the Rev. Mr. WHITALL, like most of the mariners' societies, was large and flourishing, but situated in the Third Municipality, at the extreme point of the city. It is well to note this position of the cause, to show in contrast the influence produced by our organization.

After much time had been spent in meetings and consultations, the necessary number of signatures was obtained to an application for a charter, and on the 4th of May, 1846, at the house of Bro. JAMES S. POOLE, P. W. P. of Washington Division, No. 4, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by Bro. JOSEPH HUFTY, of Shakspeare Division, No. 37, of the city of New York, D. M. W. P., BURKE, instituted Pelican Division, No. 1, with 17 members. The following Brothers were installed officers; JOSEPH HUFTY, W. P., J. C. DOWNER, W. A.; A. H. BRISCOE, R. S.; EDMUND BURKE, P. W. P.

Shortly after the organization, the news arrived at New Orleans of the perilous position of Gen. Taylor's army on the Rio Grande, when the W. P., and W. A., having been elected to the command of volunteer companies, departed for Mexico, together with all the members of the Division except three. These remaining Brothers kept the organ-

ization alive by meeting from time to time, as circumstances permitted, until the September following, when four new members were initiated, thus forming a quorum, and enabling the Division to transact business. On the quarter commencing October, 1846, the Division had forty-four contributing members.

On the 17th of October, assisted by the officers of Pelican Division, D. M. W. P., BURKE, instituted Ocean Division, No. 2, located at New Orleans. There were also present at the opening, P. W. P., STREETER, of Phoenix Division, New York, Brother CRAWFORD, of Harlem Division, New York, and Bro. WEBBER, of Atlantic Division, Philadelphia. Rev. REYNOLDS TRIPPITT was elected W. P.; GEORGE BEAVER, W. A.; A. M. MITCHELL, R. S. On the same evening seven applications for membership were received. Shortly after the institution of Ocean Division, Brother BURKE was called to New York on business, and his connection with the Order in this State ceased. Much credit is due to him for his zeal and indefatigable exertions in establishing and sustaining the Order under such discouraging circumstances.

The constitutional number of Divisions having been opened, an application was made early in the spring for a Grand charter, which was granted, and the Rev. REYNOLDS TRIPPITT was deputed as D. M. W. P. to institute the same, which was done on the 21st of May, 1847. The following Brothers were elected Grand officers for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES PATTERSON.

Grand Worthy Associate — D. F. WEYMOUTH.

Grand Scribe — JOHN ROSE.

Grand Treasurer — S. S. BURDETT.

Grand Chaplain — Rev. REYNOLDS TRIPPITT.

Grand Conductor — WILLIAM WATSON.

Grand Sentinel — RICHARD SAVAGE.

We have not been able to obtain the returns of Louisiana, but as near as we can ascertain there were, at the opening

of the Grand Division, about 300 contributing members. At the October session in 1847 the following were the Grand officers elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — LOUIS DILLARD.

Grand Worthy Associate — R. W. POWELL.

Grand Scribe — A. W. SCATES.

Grand Treasurer — DR. WASENCROFT.

Grand Chaplain — REV. REYNOLDS TRIPPITT.

Grand Conductor — CHARLES W. SCOTT.

Grand Sentinel — ALEXANDER MCLEAN.

There are now (March, 1848) in this State 22 Subordinate Divisions, and about 1700 contributing members. The improvement in the position of the cause in Louisiana, in the short period of the establishment of the Order, is one of the most convincing arguments that could be adduced of its efficiency in promoting the objects for which it was organized. It has already been the means of drawing into the temperance movement some of the most influential men in the State, and from present appearances will rapidly extend itself and exert a powerful influence over society. Among those who have distinguished themselves in the introduction and advance of the Order, we would name Brothers BURKE, HUFTY, PATTERSON, TRIPPITT, WEYMOUTH, DILLARD, POWELL, SCATES, WASENCROFT, BURDETT, and WATSON.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN December, 1845, an application was received for a charter for Columbia Division, No. 1, to be located at Columbia. The applicants being known as highly respectable, the charter was granted, and JOHN G. BOWMAN, Esq., one of the applicants, empowered to open the same. There being no one conversant with the organization in that vicinity, and its principles not being fully understood, a part of the applicants became indifferent, and refused to join in opening it. The charter and the books remained in the hands of Mr. BOWMAN for nearly a year, when they were surrendered, on the Order of the M. W. Patriarch, to D. M. W. P., WM. H. BROWN. Another Division, however, has since been opened at Columbia.

IN November, 1846, Bro. W. H. BROWN, of Hope Division, No. 3, of Philadelphia, was commissioned as a special deputy to open Subordinate Divisions in States where the Order was not already established, he being at the time about to start on a business tour through several of the Southern States. His first efforts were made in Charleston, where he succeeded in one day in obtaining twenty-two signatures to an application; among them were nine members of the Charleston Bar, and several influential merchants. The Division was organized on the 21st of November, 1846, under the name of Palmetto Division, No. 1; JAMES H. TAYLOR was elected W. Patriarch, and Dr. ROBINSON, W. Associate. Dr. ROBINSON, finding his professional engagements prevented his punctual attendance, resigned his office, and W. C. FERRILL was elected in his place.

On the 1st of March, 1847, D. M. W. P., BROWN, received an application for a charter from Hamburg, a large town in the interior, 136 miles from Charleston, with an invitation to visit them personally. He did so, and organized Marion Division, No. 2, on the 17th of March; G. W. GARMANY was elected W. Patriarch. The Division was opened at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the new Brothers displayed the greatest interest and zeal in the organization. Several special meetings were held during the week, to enable Bro. BROWN to fully initiate them in the ceremonies of the Order. The Division received at these meetings several applications for membership, and there is every prospect of its being large and flourishing. Bro. BROWN next visited Graniteville, where a company of capitalists were about building a cotton manufactory and other works, and among the mechanics, machinists and laborers, succeeded in opening another Division, under the name of Old Ninety-Six Division, No. 3, of which D. S. WALKER, Esq., was elected W. Patriarch. In April following, P. W. P., TAYLOR, who had been appointed D. M. W. Patriarch, visited Columbia, and succeeded in opening Division No. 4.

An application was now made for a Grand charter, which was granted by the National Division, and it was accordingly instituted on the 5th of August, 1847, by D. M. W. P., TAYLOR. The following officers were elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — J. H. TAYLOR.
Grand Worthy Associate — JAMES TUPPER.
Grand Scribe — C. BURCKMYER.
Grand Treasurer — B. H. BROWN.
Grand Conductor — G. W. GARMANY.
Grand Sentinel — F. C. SCHWARTZ.

At the October election of 1847, the following officers were elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JAMES TUPPER.
Grand Worthy Associate — C. BURCKMYER.

Grand Scribe — H. S. GRIGGS.

Grand Treasurer — M. T. MENDERHALL.

Grand Conductor — B. C. BRYAN.

Grand Sentinel — G. W. GARMANY.

Grand Chaplain — W. C. FARRELL.

There are at present (March, 1848) 16 Subordinate Divisions, and about 800 contributing members.

Among those who have been distinguished for their efforts in this State, we would name Brothers BROWN, TAYLOR, TUPPER, BURCKMYER, GARMANY, and GRIGGS.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ALABAMA.

FOR the first introduction of the Order into this State, we are also indebted to the appointment of WILLIAM H. BROWN, of Hope Division, No. 3, of Philadelphia, as general D. M. W. P. Having visited Alabama in December, 1845, and found the Order totally unknown there, he immediately commenced the work of establishing a Division. Meeting with unexpected success, he was enabled to institute Alabama Division, No. 1, at Tuscaloosa, on the 26th of the month. Judge B. F. PORTER was elected W. P., and Judge MOORE, W. A. This was undoubtedly the pioneer Division of the State. The necessary absence of the W. P. and W. A., while attending the circuit court, prevented their attendance upon the meetings of the Division. It consequently languished, and in a very short time became extinct.

We regret that we are unable on this interesting point to give accurate information. Although much time and labor have been consumed in our endeavors to obtain accurate statistics from this and other of the distant States, yet we fear we shall fail in giving general satisfaction. Of the establishment of Rising Virtue Division, at Eufaula, the present "No. 1," and of those who instituted it, we have been unable to obtain any accurate information. Leonidas Division, No. 2, was opened at Athens, November 20th, 1846. The Order was introduced into that place by the Rev. F. G. FURGERSON, who had been initiated while on a visit to Nashville, Tennessee. The Grand Division of Tennessee having been authorized to grant charters and institute Divisions in Alabama, G. W. P., JOHN FINN, of that State, deputized Brother YATES,

for this Division, and deputies for a large portion of the other Divisions, organized prior to the institution of the Grand Division. Leonidas, No. 2, increased rapidly in the number of its members, having within a year 137 on its list, and is now one of the most flourishing Divisions in the State.

The following Divisions were organized prior to the institution of the Grand Division:—Protection, No. 3, Tusculumbia; Star of Hope, No. 4, Mobile; Relief, No. 5, Decatur; Select Friends, No. 6, Clayton; Volumnian, No. 7, Mooresville; Courtland, No. 8, Courtland; Central, No. 9, Benton; Morning Light, No. 10, Florence; New Garden, No. 11, Limestone; Enon, No. 12, Enon; Social, No. 13, Louisville; La Fayette, No. 14, Huntsville; Belmont, No. 15, Belmont; Moulton, No. 16, Moulton; Benevolent, No. 17, Rodgersville; St. Albans, No. 18, Union Springs; Aqua Neuva, No. 19, Tuskegee; Metropolitan, No. 20, Montgomery.

The Grand Division was instituted in due form, at Montgomery, on the 15th of September, 1847, by G. W. P., JOHN FINN, of Tennessee. The following were the officers elected at the organization, and continued in office at the annual election in October:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — J. McCaleb WILEY.

Grand Worthy Associate — Rev. F. P. SCRUGGS.

Grand Scribe — AMAND P. PFISTER.

Grand Treasurer — JOHN M. JACKSON.

Grand Chaplain — Rev. H. H. BROWN.

Grand Conductor — JAMES M. BRUNDIGE.

Grand Sentinel — G. WYCHE RIVES.

In Brother FINN's report of the opening, he remarks that so great was the zeal of the delegates that a number of them came from North Alabama, a six days' journey, on horseback.

The number of contributing members at the opening of the Grand Division was about 800. There are now (March,

1848) fifty-three Subordinate Divisions and about 3000 members. The increase of the Order has been rapid — far beyond the anticipations of its warmest friends. It has already assumed a position to command the respect and consideration of the leading men in the State, and is obtaining an influence over public opinion that promises the most happy results to the temperance movement. It already numbers among its active members some of the most influential and leading men; and we can safely say the prospects of our association are as brilliant here as in any other section of our Union.

Among those who have been most prominent in the establishment and advance of the Order in the State, we would, without disparagement to others, name G. W. P., WILEY, and the above named Grand officers; Brothers WM. F. TISDALE, C. W. SNOW, Dr. DAVID DUNN, R. W. HARALOOD, WILLIAM H. TALMADGE, THOS. G. GARRETT, A. E. MILLS, J. TURNLEY, C. J. MASSENBURY, T. S. THURSTON, JUSTIN WILLIAMS, Jr., M. R. POSEY, and R. S. PAGE. The Rev. H. H. BROWN, Grand Chaplain, was elected at the last quarterly session of the Grand Division general lecturer and agent, for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the principles of the Order throughout the State.

From the well-known talents and zeal of that Brother, we may safely calculate upon a rapid increase in the number of Divisions.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE introduction of the Order into this State, from its rapid progress and happy effects, forms one of the most gratifying incidents in its history. In no instance has the powerful effects of our organization upon the advance of the cause been so admirably illustrated. The first Division in the State was opened on the 20th of March, 1846, under the following circumstances. The Hon. WM. S. BODLEY, a gentleman of high influence and standing in Vicksburg, and a devoted friend of the cause, had been delegated by the friends of the great Southern railroad, then in contemplation, to visit Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama, and use his influence in obtaining from the Legislature of that State an act of incorporation for the road. While there, he met Brother W. H. BROWN, of Hope Division, of Philadelphia, of whose valuable services we have had previously occasion to speak, who, as special Deputy of the National Division, had visited that city to open a Division. So successful was Brother BROWN in impressing upon Judge BODLEY the advantages and importance of the organization, that he not only strongly urged him to visit Vicksburg and institute a Division, but promised every aid in his power to effect it and most nobly did the Judge fulfil his promise. Sixteen names were obtained to the application, of which ten were present at the opening, and by them the offices were filled as follows:—Hon. WM. S. BODLEY, W. P.; WM. H. PAXTON, W. A.; A. H. ROWLETT, R. S.; E. H. RANNEY, A. R. S.; D. B. DOWNING, T.; R. J. MCGINTY, F. S.; E. GRAMMAR, C.; J. A. COULSON, A. C.; WM. H. JUDSON, I. S.; D. MONTGOMERY, O. S.

The first Division thus organized gradually but slowly increased in numbers; men of character and influence had put their hands to the work, the position the Division had assumed was such as to command the respect and confidence of the community, and the Order advanced smoothly and without opposition. Its effects were soon seen: the astonishing reformation it brought about in the habits of many, who never could have been in any other way approached on the subject of the pledge, drew the public attention strongly to the Order.

In the month of February, 1847, R. J. MCGINTY, of Vicksburg, received the appointment of Deputy M. W. P. for the State; with his commission was received a charter for Port Gibson Division, No. 3, which he instituted on the 10th of May; Aberdeen Division, No. 2, having been previously chartered and organized on the 15th of April. A charter having been forwarded, the D. M. W. P. opened, on the 17th of May, Macon Division, No. 4. The number of applications for charters having become so great, it was found necessary to give full powers to Brother MCGINTY to grant charters when fully satisfied of the character of the applicants; blanks signed being furnished for that purpose. Under this authority he opened Divisions as follows:— On the 8th of July, Lexington, No. 5; on the 14th, Carrolton, No. 6; on the 29th, Brandon, No. 7. An application having been made for a second Division in Vicksburg, (the applicants, with the exception of three, being members of Division No. 1,) the D. M. W. P. had strong doubts as to the propriety of granting the same, Vicksburg Division being at the time small in numbers. The charter, however, after mature consideration, was granted, and on the 10th of August, Neptune Division, No. 8, was instituted by special Deputy, A. H. ROWLETT, P. W. P. of No. 1. Columbus Division, No. 9, Lowndes county, was organized by special Deputy, GEO. C. KURTZ, P. W. P. of No. 4. On the 10th of October, Gholson Division, No.

10, was chartered. Louisville Division, No. 11, at Winston, was opened by the Deputy M. W. P. on the 14th of October. Black Hawk Division, No. 13, of Carroll, was chartered by the D. M. W. P., and organized on the 5th of October by special Deputy A. V. ROWE, P. W. P. of No. 5. Jefferson Division, No. 14, of Jefferson, was chartered and organized by the D. M. W. P. on the 29th of September. Middleton Division, No. 16, was chartered by the D. M. W. P., and opened by special Deputy, JOSHUA WHITMORE, P. W. P. of No. 6, located at Carroll. Natchez, No. 17, was chartered and organized by the D. M. W. P. on the 30th of September. Madison, No. 19, chartered and organized by the same on the 9th of October. No. 20 is also chartered, to be opened at Grand Gulph.

Thus, in the short period of eight months, have been chartered and firmly established in this State, nineteen Divisions of our Order; from this rapid and astonishing increase, the inference would be naturally drawn, that the Divisions were small in the number of their contributing members, and that the growth of the Order had been unnaturally forced. But such is not the fact. Macon Division, No. 4, chartered May 17th, has now 132 members; Aberdeen, No. 2, about the same number, and the returns of sixteen Divisions out of the twenty show an aggregate of over 800 contributing members. As an illustration of the position of the Order, and the zeal of its members, we would state that at Macon they are now erecting a splendid hall exclusively for its use, of the dimensions of fifty-three by thirty-eight feet. Among the numerous instances of our rapid increase, Mississippi stands conspicuous. There are other States in which a greater number of Divisions have been chartered in the same space of time; but not one in which the first twenty have been opened in anything like the same period.

It is an interesting question to ask, how has it been done, and what has been the effect upon the cause in the State?

The first part of the question is easily answered. It has been done by fairly and truthfully displaying the principles and objects of the organization before the people. By representing it as combining all the means available in our great moral movement, without shackling in the slightest degree individual opinions as to the channels through which those means should be directed. In a word, the Order has been received as the paramount existing movement in the cause, and as such has been universally embraced by the friends of temperance. Upon its effect in the State, if we can judge of the future by its past history, it will nowhere exhibit such astonishing results. Its influence upon the sale of liquors in those locations where the Order has become well established has already excited admiration. Its power in reclaiming that class of the population that were above the influence of the Washingtonian movement, has been shown in so many cases, that those who at first doubted its utility have become its strongest friends. Every prior attempt to excite a general interest in the cause has in a measure failed, from the want of some common ground upon which all could stand. By, as it were, universal consent, the Order has become a rallying point for men of all opinions on this question, and the happy result must be, if the present harmony is continued, to make this State conspicuous in the great moral revolution now in progress.

For the advance of the Order in this State we are greatly indebted to Deputy M. W. P., R. J. MCGINTY, of Vicksburg. By his untiring labors and great zeal has the result been mainly brought about. Such instances of a steady and determined devotion to a moral and philanthropic object are seldom exhibited, and never truly appreciated on the field of its exhibition. That the Order is destined to effect a great reformation in the State, there can, from present appearances, be but little question. It has taken firm hold of the affections of all classes of the population, and is supported and sus-

tained by much of the talent and wealth of the State. As instruments in the hands of Providence for the perfecting of a good work, we can only say to our Brothers there, God speed you!

The Grand Division of the State was opened in due form by D. M. W. P., R. J. MCGINTY, at Vicksburg, on the 13th of November, 1847, when the following Brothers were elected for the term:

Grand Worthy Patriarch — R. J. MCGINTY.

Grand Worthy Associate — J. C. MELCHIOR.

Grand Scribe — A. H. ROWLETT.

Grand Treasurer — W. S. BODLEY.

Grand Chaplain — JOHN HARVIE.

Grand Conductor — S. LOMBARD.

Grand Sentinel — E. G. WALKER.

At the time of the organization of the Grand Division, the number of Subordinate Divisions was 22, and of contributing members about 1200. The present number of Divisions in the State (March, 1848) is about 30, and of contributing members, 2000.

Among those who have been most prominent in the rapid advance of the Order, we would name the following Brothers: GEORGE C. KURTZ and R. RUFF, of Macon Division; A. V. ROWE, of Lexington Division; JOSHUA WHITMORE, of Carrolton; W. J. COPP, of Aberdeen, and A. H. ROWLETT, of Vicksburg.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

THE first application for a charter from Wisconsin was made through D. G. W. P., CYRUS P. LEE, of Buffalo, New York. It was referred to D. G. W. P., B. W. THOMAS, of Chicago, with authority to open the same, should the applicants be found worthy. The charter was dated April 24, 1846, and the Division was duly instituted at Milwaukie, as Wisconsin Division, No. 1, on the 12th of May following. Under the faithful and able management of D. M. W. P., THOMAS, and other deputies delegated by him and the National Division, the Order increased with great rapidity, the following Divisions being instituted in quick succession:— Green Bay, No. 2, at Green Bay; Hazel Green, No. 3, Hazel Green; Racine, No. 4, Racine; Platteville, No. 5, Platteville; Miner's, No. 6, at Shullsburg; Franklin, No. 7, at Franklin; Dodgeville, No. 8, at Dodgeville; Washington, No. 9, at Lancaster; Milwaukie, No. 10, at Milwaukie; Gem of the Prairie, No. 11, at New Diggins; Sheboygen Falls, No. 12, at Sheboygen Falls; Potosi, No. 13, at Potosi; Olive Branch, No. 14, at White Oak Springs; Mineral Point, No. 15, at Mineral Point; Mawkeshaw, No. 16, (opened Dec. 15,) at Mawkeshaw; Cold Spring, No. 17, at Linden; Excelsior, No. 18, at Madison; Font du Lac, No. 19, at Font du Lac; Crystal Fount, No. 20, at Jamesville; Social, No. 21, at Platteville; Sheboygen, No. 22, at Sheboygen; Monroe, No. 23, at Monroe; Benton, No. 24, at Benton; and Harmony, No. 25, at Racine. Prior to the institution of the last ten Divisions, an application had been forwarded to the National Division for a Grand charter, which was granted, and the Grand Division was instituted

at Milwaukee, on the 21st of February, by D. M. W. P., B. W. THOMAS, of Chicago, Illinois. There were present 25 delegates, representing 22 Divisions. The following were the Grand officers elected for the term :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — JOHN B. SMITH.

Grand Worthy Associate — E. P. WOOD.

Grand Scribe — W. D. WILSON.

Grand Treasurer — JAMES P. GREVES.

Grand Chaplain — ROBERT LANGLEY.

Grand Conductor — J. M. MAY.

Grand Sentinel — S. W. WILSON.

There were at the opening of the Grand Division about 1000 contributing members. The rapid extension of the organization over the State has already been productive of the most happy effects upon the cause. Some of the most talented and influential individuals in the State have joined the Order, and through their example given great weight to the movement. From present appearances, our advance over the entire State will be rapid and certain.

Among those who have been most conspicuous in the advance of the Order, we would name D. M. W. P., THOMAS, Brothers JOHN B. SMITH, E. P. WOOD, W. D. WILSON, J. P. GREVES, and J. M. MAY.

There are at the present time (March, 1848) nearly thirty Subordinate Divisions, and about 1500 contributing members, in the State.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

IOWA.

THE introduction of the Order into this State was effected nearly simultaneously at different points. We have been unable to decide which location is entitled to the honor of having first agitated the formation of a Division. It has been so lately introduced, and the Divisions are spread over so vast an extent of sparsely populated territory, that no accurate information can be obtained of the state of the Order. There is as yet no Grand Division in the State, nor have any efforts been made to obtain a charter. In fact, there is no regular delegated authority to control or collect the statistics of Divisions. Under these circumstances, and the impossibility of obtaining information from the Divisions separately, it cannot be expected of us to be entirely accurate in our history.

Alpha Division, No. 1, was instituted at Bloomington early in May, 1846, under a charter granted the 13th of March preceding, and forwarded by the National Division. We have been unable to ascertain who instituted it. Burlington, No. 2, instituted at Burlington, and Keokuck, No. 5, at Keokuck, were instituted about the same time, by Brother BARNARD BRYAN, now G. W. P. of Missouri, then a resident of St. Louis. The other Divisions now in active operation are the following:

Des Moines	Division, No. 6, . . .	at Burlington.
Mount Pleasant . . .	" " 4, . . .	" Mount Pleasant.
Iowa City . . .	" " 3, . . .	" Iowa City.
Du Buque . . .	" " 7, . . .	" Du Buque.
Scott	" " 8, . . .	" Davenport.
Cedar	" " 9, . . .	" Tipton.
Jefferson	" " 10, . . .	" Fairfield.

Three other Divisions have been chartered, but are not yet organized. The number of contributing members in the State cannot be less than 900. As an illustration of the rapidity with which the Order has advanced, we would name that Burlington, No. 2, has now one hundred contributing members; Alpha Division, No. 1, eighty; Des Moines, No. 6, forty; and nearly all the other Divisions are large and in a flourishing condition. Brother JAMES W. GRIMES, of Burlington, instituted Mount Pleasant and Des Moines Divisions, and has been one of the most active and influential members in this section of the country.

The influence of the Order in Iowa has been great, and it is producing the most happy results. With no apparent opposition to its progress, it is undoubtedly destined to exert a higher moral influence than it has in any of the Western States. Wherever it has been fairly tried, it has, in the public estimation, taken the place of all other practical means of advancing the cause. The members are, almost universally, composed of men of high standing and influence in the community, and are eminently calculated to give our Order an eminence in the State. We cannot refrain from congratulating Iowa on the high position she has so rapidly obtained, and to urge upon the Brothers there the necessity of an early and full organization, under a Grand charter.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FLORIDA.

WE are unable to give the origin of the introduction of the Order into Florida, but have reason to believe we are indebted to some of our Northern Brethren who have emigrated to that State. The first Division was organized and instituted on Wednesday, the 15th of October, 1847, through the zeal and exertions of Brother E. WALLINGTON, under a charter granted July 19th, under the name of Florida Division, No. 1, of Key West. E. WALLINGTON was elected W. P., J. R. MITCHELL, W. A., J. C. WALTON, R. S. In October, 1847, D. M. W. P., A. G. BUTTS, chartered and instituted Franklin Division, No. 2, of Apalachicola. Shortly after, Magnolia Division, No. 3, of Tallahassee, was chartered and opened by D. M. W. P., GEORGE O. McMULLEN; and on the 10th of February, a charter was granted for Milton Division, No. 4, to be located at Milton, J. A. STEWART being duly empowered to open the same. There may be an inaccuracy in the numbers given to the several Divisions, as the different deputies have had no correspondence with each other. *We have given them on the seniority of date. All the Divisions heard from, that have been opened, are in a flourishing condition, and we have now probably 300 members in the State.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ARKANSAS.

FOR the introduction of the Order into the State of Arkansas we are indebted to the active and ever-zealous Brother, R. J. MCGINTY, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Mississippi. Three charters have been granted, but only one Division has as yet been opened. G. W. P., MCGINTY, is now on a journey to the State, and we have no doubt that a number of other Divisions will be shortly opened. The names and locations of those chartered are as follows:

Arkansas, No. 1, at El Dorado; Helena, No. 2, at Helena; Clarksville, No. 3, at Clarksville.

The introduction of the Order into this wide-extended State is a subject of much interest to the friends of the cause. Those conversant with the character of society in the new settlements in the far west can well appreciate the highly salutary influence such an organization must necessarily have. In isolated villages, and sparsely populated towns, among a population, who, prior to their present location, were most likely inhabitants of densely-populated places, there is a continual longing for mere animal excitement—a want of association, that impels the new settler to the bar-room or some other place of mere sensual indulgence. Our Order offers, in such a community, a simple yet efficient means of gratifying the love of association, and under a form not only without the danger of evil influences, but well calculated to promote the moral advancement of the people.

CHAPTER XL.

VERMONT.

FOR the original introduction of the Order into Vermont we are indebted to Brother DAVID CADY, of New York, who, being about to visit that State, solicited and received the appointment of special D. M. W. P. He instituted a Division in the town of Bennington; the name and date we have not been able to obtain, but believe it to have been early in January, 1848. Some considerable efforts had been made prior to this by the Brothers of Massachusetts, but they had proved unsuccessful, from the prevailing objections to secret organizations, among which the Sons of Temperance have, in such communities, been invariably placed before being fully understood. Shortly after the opening of the first Division, J. WARREN APPLETON, G. S. of Massachusetts, was appointed D. M. W. P. for the State, who, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1848, instituted Concordia Division, No. 2, at Brattleboro', and installed as officers, THOMAS CHUBBUCK, W. P., FREDERICK HUNT, W. A., and W. S. GEORGE, Recording Scribe. The following Divisions have been chartered, and will be instituted before this work is issued: Waterbury, No. 3, at Waterbury, and Divisions at Belkows Falls, Woodstock, Montpelier and Cavendish. These will entitle the State to a Grand Division, and arrangements are now making to institute the same early in May, 1848.

For the introduction of the Order, it will be seen we are principally indebted to the zeal of Brothers CADY and APPLETON. There are others now in the State who are warmly interested in the movement, and we have no doubt there will soon be found in Vermont a large representation of our Order.

CHAPTER XLI.

TEXAS.

BUT one Division has as yet been chartered for this State—Lone Star Division, No. 1, of Henderson. The application was received through Brother JAMES ARMSTRONG, with a very flattering letter, highly eulogizing the zeal and devotion of the applicants. Brother ARMSTRONG was deputed as D. M. W. P., to open the Division. Brother JAMES C. WATKINS has removed from Alabama to Texas, and received the appointment of D. M. W. P. He was highly recommended by the Brothers in Alabama. From efforts that are now making, we have little doubt that the Order will spread rapidly. The Grand Division of Louisiana has been empowered to grant charters in this State.

Several attempts had been made, prior to the chartering of Lone Star Division, to introduce the Order, but they had proved ineffectual. There is an active immigration now going on to this country, and the class of persons (principally young men) will undoubtedly embrace many members of the Order. From them we may safely expect that our principles will be spread broad-cast over this interesting section of our country. No State presents a wider field for active operation in the temperance movement, from the fact that but little exertion has heretofore been made. Our Brothers, once there, cannot remain quiet; they must and will be active against the common enemy; once thoroughly agitate the subject, and there will be no want of zeal or laborers in the movement.

CHAPTER XLII.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FOR the introduction of our Order into the Province of New Brunswick, we are indebted to our worthy Brothers of Maine. As the first foreign establishment of our organization, and the seat of the first Grand Division chartered out of the limits of the United States, the record of the events connected with it cannot fail of being a source of pride and pleasure to every member of our now wide-extended association. Could the sixteen noble Washingtonians, who assembled at Tetotallers' Hall in September, 1842, have drawn aside the veil of the future, and read the coming events of the next six years, nothing save a superhuman faith could have credited the almost boundless and transcendent prospect before them. That an organization so vast and wide extended should, from so humble an origin, have produced such amazing results, is one of those events in the annals of our time which future generations will view with astonishment and admiration. That our Order should have crossed the boundary line of our own territory, and spread into other countries, would hardly have been dreamed of by the most visionary of our early supporters. To what extent it may yet spread, and the power it may yet sway over the moral destiny of the old world, no human foresight can determine. But if the history of the future may be read in that of the past, a result is before us as magnificent for the moral improvement of our race, as ever met the speculation of the most devoted philanthropist. At the period of the introduction of the Order into the Province, the temperance cause was at a low ebb; the excitement that had grown out of the Washingtonian movement

had in a great measure subsided, and the most zealous in the cause were desponding at the prospect before them. Under these circumstances, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of Frontier Division, No. 22, of Calais, Me., fell into the hands of a resident of St. Stephens — a warm friend of temperance. It was examined into and talked over by a few who thought well of the apparent objects of the Order, and the present G. W. P., CAMPBELL, and four others, applied and were initiated into Frontier Division, with the intention of introducing the Order into the Province if they should be convinced of its advantages. An application for a charter was forwarded in February, 1847, and the petition being granted, Howard Division, No. 1, of St. Stephens, was instituted by D. G. W. P., P. LAHE, of Maine, assisted by upwards of sixty Brothers from different Divisions in that State. St. Stephens is a village situated on the banks of the St. Croix, and connected with Calais, Maine, by several bridges. At this period our Brothers on the frontier took the liveliest interest in the extension of the Order in the Province, and an interchange of visits and expressions of the kindest feelings were of daily occurrence.

The distance from the seat of the National Division rendering it extremely inconvenient to apply for charters, Howard Division applied to be deputized the power to grant petitions until the formation of a Grand Division. This privilege was granted, and efforts were immediately made to introduce the organization into Fredericton, St. John, St. Andrews, St. George, St. David, and other places, and in every instance the proposition was received with great interest, and the following Divisions were instituted :

York Division,	No. 2,	at Fredericton,	on 15th of April.
Wilberforce,	" "	3, " Mill Town,	" 19th " "
Charlotte,	" "	4, " St. Andrews,	May.
Gurney,	" "	5, " St. John,	"
Chatham,	" "	6, " St. George,	"

Portland Division, No. 7, at Portland, June.
St. David, " " 8, " St. David, August.

More than the constitutional number of Divisions having been organized, a petition for a Grand charter was forwarded, and the same being granted by the National Division, the Grand Division was formally instituted at St. Stephen, on the 16th of September, 1847, the following being the officers elected :

Grand Worthy Patriarch — ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of St. Stephen.

Grand Worthy Associate — ASA COY, of Fredericton,

Grand Scribe — F. H. TODD, of St. Stephen.

Grand Treasurer — J. H. WHITTACH, of St. Stephen.

Grand Chaplain — CHARLES STEVENSON, of St. Andrews.

Grand Conductor — WILLIAM TODD, of St. Stephen.

Grand Sentinel — R. E. SEELY, of Portland.

At this time there are about 800 contributing members in the Province. Immediately after the formation of the Grand Division, three petitions for charters of new Divisions were presented and granted, containing each over twenty names.

The enthusiasm expressed in this Province for the advance of the Order has been most surprising. Even those who are not members exhibit the warmest interest in its success. The clergy from the pulpit eulogize and recommend it to their hearers, and there appears but one universal expression of good will. When it is recollected that this small Province contains only about 200,000 inhabitants, and the number of Divisions and members is considered, it will be readily acknowledged that it is second to no part of the States in its enthusiasm for the cause and the Order.

As an illustration of the kind and brotherly feelings existing in this section, we would refer to the opening of Gurney Division, in St. John. About one hundred members of Frontier, Boundary, St. Croix, and Moose Island Divisions, in Maine, in connection with their Brothers of the Province, chartered a steamer to visit St. John, and be present on the

occasion. They were met at the wharf by the applicants for the new Division, with an amateur band, and escorted to the hall. It was found that among the new members were those of every religious denomination, and of every shade of political opinion, from the old-fashioned high English Tory, to the ultra Democrat; yet in the Order they met as upon one common platform, offering and exchanging the kindest feelings of hospitality and brotherly regard. On the return of the visitors to the boat, they received from nearly the entire population of the town three hearty cheers as an adieu.

To name all who have been prominent in the rapid advance we have made, would exceed our limits. Great praise is due to all the Brothers of the frontier Divisions for the exertions they have made. We would refer in particular to but one of them, the D. G. W. P. of District No. 16, Brother P. LAHE, who has been conspicuous in his exertions. Of those in the Province, we would, among many others, name, Brothers A. CAMPBELL, F. H. TODD, ASA COY, C. SMILER, W. R. M. BURTIS, J. H. WHITTACH, CHARLES STEVENSON, WM. TODD, and R. E. SEELY. The present number of Subordinate Divisions (March, 1848) is twenty-eight, and the number of contributing members about 1300.

We view this introduction of the Order into foreign countries as one of the ultimate guaranties of its stability and prominence. A necessary consequence of its extension under other governments must be the establishment of other National Divisions. Our constitutions, forms, and regulations, now in use, will become established in all foreign Divisions, prior to any assumption of independent organization. It must be the interest, as it undoubtedly will be the inclination, of other independent organizations to unite with us in a common form of operation. This can only be effected by the establishment of a still higher power than that of our National Division, a Congress of Delegates from the several National Divisions in existence, by whom only can the main

principles and ceremonies of the Order be changed. As we are now situated, it can hardly be expected that in a session of the head of the Order, held at the extreme points of the Union, the distant Grand Divisions could be represented. The expense and time required for a delegate from Europe would effectually prevent an attendance; the same may also be said now of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In fact, the extent of the States is now already too great to warrant or expect the attendance of representatives from more than half their number among us. This evil cannot be well avoided; but in the English Provinces the Order can be better managed, and with far greater success, under a separate head. The grand object with us now should be, to consolidate the Order under its present forms. The greatest evil we have now to fear is the spirit of innovation; it is abroad among us, and can only be checked by so placing the superior power of the Order, that no changes can be effected unless after the most mature and careful deliberation. Our object being a common one, our aim the welfare of all, without reference to private interest or advancement, there could be no objection to divisions, provided the ends we have in view are permanently attained.

We have been handed a most able and eloquent circular, issued by the Grand Division of this Province, under date of 26th October, 1847, in which is laid down, in a clear and distinct manner, the origin, objects and principles of the organization, signed by the officers and part of the members of the Division. It gives us great pleasure to witness the zeal and talent displayed in the publication, and to vouch for the entire truth of its contents. We do this, it being in a measure called for from the purport of another circular issued by the Division under date of February 8th, 1848, in which it is intimated that it has become the prevalent opinion that the Order is a political movement, and that its connection with the United States is dangerous. The circular lays down, in

a clear and distinct manner, the actual principles of the Order, and shows the perfect fallacy of imputing to it any such objects or intentions. We have before stated, and we now repeat it, for the satisfaction of our good neighbors of this Province, that under the present organization of the Order, it is absolutely impossible that it can be used for political purposes—that the introduction of any subject of a religious or political character into the Divisions of the Order is expressly prohibited—that should any such subject be introduced into a Subordinate Division, it cannot extend beyond the place of its origin, without the sanction of the Grand Division of the State or Province, and that if sanctioned by such Grand Division, it cannot extend into other States or Provinces, without the sanction of the National Division, a body delegated from among the officers who have reached the highest rank in the several States of the Union, and who are, from their position, above the influence of any local or private interests. We trust this plain and truthful statement will allay any unpleasant impressions in this Province or elsewhere.

CHAPTER XLIII.

CANADA.

IN Canada we have but one Division of the Order. On the return of M. W. P., WHITE, from the West, in August, 1846, he was solicited to visit Montreal, and open a Division. For a long period this Division suspended its meetings, and but little interest was taken in the movement. It was revived, however, in the fall of 1847, and is now said to be in a flourishing condition, containing, as near as we can ascertain, about 60 contributing members. There are efforts now making to add to our numbers in this Province, which cannot fail of being successful.

Although the cause has many strong friends in this Province, yet there has been thus far an evident want of interest in the movement. Could our organization be generally introduced, as it has been in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it would have a powerful influence upon the temperance cause. One cause of the want of interest is to be found in the strong foothold which the Odd Fellows have acquired. So far as relief and weekly benefits are in question, that association offers equal advantages with the Sons. But we trust the higher and nobler inducements offered under the Pledge, and the inestimable benefits that will result to the Province from the general prevalence of temperance principles, will induce our Brothers in Canada to urge on the great movement, and allow us at no distant day to place them among the first in the patronage of the Brotherhood.

CHAPTER XLIV.

NOVA SCOTIA.

For the introduction of the Order into this Province, we are mainly indebted to Brother B. B. REDDING, a native of Nova Scotia, but for the last six years a resident of Boston. On the 17th of November, 1847, Acadia Division, No. 1, was instituted at Yarmouth, by acting D. G. W. P., the Rev. Mr. ASHBY. R. S. EAKINS was elected first W. P., and G. S. BROWN, W. A. Central Division, No. 2, was instituted early in December following, EDWARD BUNGAY being elected W. P., and O. EUSTIS, W. A. This was immediately followed by the opening of Providence Division, No. 3, at Chebogue, and Milton, No. 4, at Milton. The three last-named were instituted by Brother REDDING, who had been commissioned as D. M. W. P. for that purpose. Since December last, Divisions have been opened as follows:—One at Barrington, one at Digby, one at Pictou, and three at Halifax; in all, ten Divisions, containing about 600 contributing members. In February, 1848, an application was made to the National Division for a Grand charter, which was granted, and the M. W. P. is now (April, 1848) on his way north for the purpose of instituting the same. We would here remark, what we have previously omitted to name, that the charters of all the Subordinate Divisions in regular standing, out of the United States, have been granted under the authority of the National Division, and the several returns and per centage made to it up to the time of the organization of Grand Divisions in the several Districts, after which the National Division retains the same supervisory control only that it has over the Order in all the States.

We have so little information as to the prominent Brothers

in the introduction and progress of the Order in this Province, that we shall omit naming any. If we may draw conclusions from the fact that within four months from the date of its introduction, it has 10 Divisions and 600 members, and that it will have within five months a Grand Division, there must have been many zealous and active workers in the cause, for the rapidity of increase is unsurpassed in the previous history of the Order.

CHAPTER XLV.

ENGLAND.

IN August, 1845, W. P., JOHN S. DU SOLLE was commissioned, on the recommendation of the Grand officers of Pennsylvania, as D. M. W. P., for the purpose of introducing the Order into England. To facilitate this design, blank charters, and a covenant in regard to the relations in which the Order should stand between the two nations, were drawn up, and placed in his hands. At London, some movements were made in regard to the opening of Divisions, but it does not appear that any effective measures were taken by Brother DU SOLLE to carry into effect the intentions of the National Division.

From the great difficulty of finding a suitable Brother to intrust with a second commission, (it not being thought advisable that the National Division should go to the expense of sending a special Deputy,) no further movements were made until 1847, when Brother MAURICE H. CRUISER, of New York, was deputized to England as D. M. W. P. He was intrusted with blank charters and documents similar to those previously sent. The result of his mission has been the opening of four Divisions: London City, No. 1, in London; Stratford, No. 2, in Essex; with two others not yet named; and the firm establishment of the Order there. No official report of the situation of these Divisions has as yet been received, but there is no doubt of our present establishment and future progress.

The conditions of the union are, that the Divisions shall pay a per centage until seven Subordinates are opened, when they shall be entitled to a Grand Division, and to charter other Divisions, until twenty-one are opened, when they

shall be entitled to a National Division, and exercise all the authority of the National Division of the United States, excepting that the United States, from prior organization, shall designate the travelling pass-word. No alteration in the forms and ceremonies of the Order, in existence at the time of the formation of the English National Division, shall be made, unless by consent of a convention authorized and delegated by both National Divisions. In a convention of National Divisions, a Division having 4000 members should be entitled to one vote ; a Division having 7000 members shall be entitled to two votes ; but no Division shall be entitled to over three votes.

CHAPTER XLVI.

IRELAND.

WE can only record the informal introduction of our Order into Ireland. Brother JOHN ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia, a whole-souled disciple of Father Mathew, and an Irishman by birth, determined that his father-land should at any rate have the benefits of the organization, applied to the M. W. P. for a copy of the B. B. and other documents, to send over. These, of course, were refused to the worthy Brother. Determined, however, not to be disappointed in his favorite project, he, by attention to the words of the ceremonies, succeeded in committing them partially to memory, and transmitted copies, with such printed documents as he could obtain. The result has been the establishment of three societies or Divisions, acting independently, but under the same laws and regulations, and with ceremonies closely approximating to those of the Order. These Divisions will undoubtedly form a connection with those in England, and be the means of spreading the association over the Island. Among other things sent over, were samples of the different regalias. One of the colors did not exactly suit, from the associations connected with it, and they changed it to "Orange;" so our Irish Brothers are likely hereafter to rally under the "White, Orange, and Blue." Although the proceedings of Brother ALEXANDER were rather informal, and a *little illegal*, yet there is so much of the innate enthusiasm of the Irish character displayed in the movement, that we can well afford to pardon the error, and exult in its happy results.

CHAPTER XLVII.

MEXICO.

THERE are no Divisions of the Order regularly chartered by the National Division, in Mexico. The volunteer regiments, before their departure from the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia, organized each one Division, under the authority of their several Grand Divisions, which acts have been confirmed by the National Division. These Divisions have carried on the organization required by the rules of the Order, so far as was practicable from the movements of the regiments, and we are assured that their influence has been admirable, in saving the Brothers from the deleterious effects connected with the associations of the army.

An application was made, a short time since, for a charter, to locate a Division permanently in the City of Mexico. No action has as yet been taken in relation to the petition. As those applying were all members of the Order, it is to be presumed that such a Division, if opened, would be broken up on the evacuation of the country. The attachment of the Brothers to the Order would naturally lead them to believe in the engrafting it upon Mexican society; but such a result is highly improbable, as the laws of the country are extremely severe against all supposed secret associations, and it is directly opposed to the policy of the church to tolerate anything of the kind. The permanent location of the Order in Mexico is therefore improbable, if not impossible.

S U M M A R Y .

HAVING followed up, for a period of five and a half years, the advance of the Order, it may be expected of us to say a few words in regard to its present position and future prospects. So rapid has been its spread over the United States, that the calculation of yesterday, as to our numbers, would to-morrow fall far short of the reality. At each session of the National Division we have thought that the Order had then increased to such an extent that it was highly improbable many more Divisions would be added prior to the next session. But when the next session came, we found the Order doubled, and more than doubled, from the last; and so onward continually has been our progression, until the mind is as it were lost in the boundless prospect before us. To give the actual number of Divisions and members, would require an extent of labor in gathering statistical information which we have neither time nor inclination to devote to the subject. And could such information be obtained, by the time the labor could be with ordinary industry performed, the number of Subordinate Divisions in some of the States would be found to have increased one hundred fold. The nearest approximation to which we can at present arrive, is 2500 Subordinate Divisions, and from 150,000 to 160,000 members. And this rapid and astonishing increase appears to be still going on. In no single instance that has come to our knowledge in the States, has the Order retrograded, or remained stationary, for any length of time. Its introduction has everywhere been the means of rallying under one common banner the friends of the cause, and directing the united efforts of all to one common object. What is to be the eventual result of this truly astonishing movement, time alone can

determine. Should we continue to advance with anything like the rapidity that has thus far so signally marked our progress, the Order will acquire an irresistible influence over our social institutions. To say that we may eventually number in our ranks a half a million of men, is, on a fair review of our past history, probable, nay, almost certain. In any cause, and associated for any object, such a formidable congregation of sober, ardent, clear-headed men, must be powerful for good or evil.

But we may be asked, is it not possible that such an organization, under one federal head, may be diverted from its legitimate purposes, and become dangerous? We will not say that it cannot, or may not be; the tendency of all former combinations of such masses of men has been to deviate from the plain path they started upon, and sacrifice first principles to the gratification of pride or ambition. Such may be the fate of ours; we cannot plead infallibility against human error or ambition. The increased light under which society is now progressing, the material (superior, as we believe, to any prior organization of the kind) of which our Order is composed, is, to a great extent, a guarantee against any internal convulsions that may cause its corruption or dissolution. Our system of government, the concentration of the supreme power into one body, constituted of delegates who have passed the chairs of the several States, and may be strictly said to be above the influence of the mass of the Order, having nothing to gain by a deviation from the beaten track laid down by their predecessors, might well be presumed an assurance, not only of purity of purpose, but of a permanency of present principles heretofore unexampled. So long as it shall remain one of the fundamental laws of the Order, to expressly prohibit the introduction into Divisions of any questions of a political or religious character, we can have but little fears of either internal dissensions, or of exciting the public jealousy.

Thus far the Order has been completely estranged from any political movements of the day. Not a single instance has ever come to our knowledge of a Division (as such) interfering in the remotest degree with a popular election. And long may it be so ; for the day that shall witness the prostitution of the organization to party or sectarian purposes, will be the advent of its corruption, and the quick forerunner of its fall.

At the commencement of the Order, some of the most respected and ardent supporters of the cause of temperance doubted its necessity or expediency, and many opposed its advance whose purity of intention could not be questioned. Taking the Washingtonian movement, as it then appeared on the surface of society, buoyed up by the public approbation and favor, and seemingly a constituent part of the motive power of public opinion, there is little wonder that the impression it had made was deemed as permanent as its objects were admirable. Its decline, or even its moving in the calm current in which it now runs, were not deemed as within the range of possibility. Any deviation, or any movement, that carried upon its face an attempt to direct public opinion into a new channel, or to draw its leaders into a combination, that shows, to them at least, an exclusiveness foreign to the acknowledged principles of Washingtonianism, was naturally viewed as dangerous, and subversive of all their established notions of progression. How far they were right in their conclusions, and how far we were wrong, time has developed. The decline in the enthusiasm of the Washingtonian movement is now too evident to admit a question. The causes of that decline, whether they are to be found in the natural subsidence of all high passionate excitements, or in the consumption of the material upon which it was destined to act, is now a matter of little importance, however interesting it may be to the mind that is continually balancing cause and effect. We are among those who believe its decline was

in no way accelerated by the introduction of the Sons. It had no one of the leading motives of human action at the bottom to give it permanence. It had no concentrated power upon which it could fall back for support. Its dependence was upon individual enthusiasm of action—the feeblest of all support—and the base of its operations was upon the perverted gratification of sensual appetites and passions. In a word, it had no single principle, inherent in itself, upon which it could base its claim to the permanent attention of society at large. The founders of the Order had the sagacity to perceive these prominent defects in the movement, and that, unless some power could be called in to gather the materials of the crumbling edifice as it fell, all would be lost. The Order was established; one by one have the strong hearts and ready hands that were busy in the work been gathered in, and although a mighty host, the cry is still they come. From mountain and valley, wide over the fair face of our country, are spread our little congregations of clear-minded, intelligent freemen, reading at every meeting a lesson of union—Love, Purity, and Fidelity. Setting aside the single principle of temperance, there is a virtue in these little congregations of surpassing value to the peace and general welfare of the community that gives them birth. They have a truly beneficial bearing on the domestic relations of life. They beget a calm solicitude for the endearments of social life, that imperceptibly leads the soul to higher and holier aspirations. They stand as the vestibules of the very temple of God, lighting the mind onward to a self-purification, and inspiring purer and higher conceptions of our relations to each other, to mankind, and to God. The principles of benevolence are nowhere so effectually taught as in a Division-room; we each appear there as the giver and recipient of a common bounty. If pouring it into other hands, its burthen is easy, for others share it with us. If, unfortunately, the receiver, it comes from a common store to which we have

contributed. By little and little the sweet lessons of kindness and charity find access to our hearts, and we are made better and purer by lessons so gently instilled, that we are imperceptibly brought to the love of the Master whose instructions we are following.

Under the blessing of God we have prospered beyond all expectation. We have planted a standard around which shall rally, for many generations, the true friends of the Pledge. Its purity, its spotless preservation, mainly rests with us. The Order has within itself conservative principles, which require but to be cherished to place the organization on a foundation not to be shaken by human hands. Go on, then, Brothers, in the good work you have so well begun; the blessings of men and the approbation of God await you. Falter not by the way, nor be weary in well doing, and you shall reap the richest of all rewards—the consciousness of acting well your part in the great drama of life.

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